The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1837. No. 44

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

A LIST OF LETTERS:

REMAINING in the Post Office, Annapolis, on the 1st October, 1837.

A.
Robert Adams,
J. Alexander,
Alex. Arnold.

B.
D. Brewer,
Christopher Burkett,
Jacob Bowers, (3)
John Berry, jr.
Moses D. Baker,
Thomas Bland,
Miss Julia W. Bordley,
Brice B. Brewer,
John Brewer,
Dr. Wm. Brewer, (2)
Jas. Boyle.

C.
S. Chamberlaine,
Basil Crapster, (2)
Clinde & Hammond,
D. S. Caldwell,
Mrs. Ann Coulter,
Henry Coulter,
Miss M. E. Coulter,
Richard H. Cadle,
Philip C. Clayton,
John S. Carr,
John Carr,
Joseph Carr,
Thomas Carroll,
Clerk of the Senate.

D.
D. C. Digges,
Richd. D. Duran,
John Duffy,
Henrietta Davis, (2)
Sally Davis,
Henry Darnall, (2)
John W. Duvall,
Eli Duvall,
Mary Duvall,
Thomas Dawkins,
Geo. Duncan,
Henry
Dr. Hen

E.

F.

G.
Alexander Evans, (4)
Samuel Graysam,
Editor of Md. Gazette,
Mary Griffin of Jno.

H.
Charles T. Flusser.
Thos. D. Gray, (2)
Samuel Gilpin,
Thos. Gardiner,
R. R. Goodwin, (4)
John H. Hall,
W. M. Hone,
S. S. Holland,
Jona. Hutton, (3)
A. Humphreys,
Editor of Rep. (2)
J. Hughes, (3)
Dr. Richd. Harwood,
Susan R. S. Haubert,
D. T. Hyde,
Richd. G. Hutton.

J.
William B. Hayward,
John Hilton,
Dr. Jos. Harper,
Thomas Hood,
Grace Hemmings,
Margaret Howard,
Philip Hopkins,
Isaac Hopkins,
Gerard R. Hopkins,
Edward Hopkins, (3)
Margaret Hall,
Wm. H. Journay,
F. M. Jarboe, (6)
Mr. Johnson.

K.
Marie Jacobs,
Edward Jacobs, (2)
Samuel Johnson,
Nicholas Kilman.

L.
Catherine Kirby,
David J. Kirby,
Wm. Legg,
W. H. Leary,
Stephen K. Lee.

M.
Charity Lake,
Catharine S. Ledlett,
Joan Leinh,
Kitty McCubbin,
Mrs. McPherson,
Lt. Jno. McGowan,
J. V. L. McMahon, (3)
Wm. Murdock, (2)
Gilbert Murdock, (5)
Grafton Munroe.
Henrietta Morgan, (2)
Elisha Mills,
Otho Molesworth,
Thos. D. Marriott,
James M. Morris,
Henry Matthews,
Rev. Mr. McKenney, (2)
John McMullin,

N.
Mrs. Nicholson,
Jos. H. Nicholson, (2)

O.
Benj. Owings

P.
Philip Pettibone,
E. Price,
Elizabeth Phelps,
Walter Thorpe,
Richd. Phelps,
H. Pigman.

R.
Joseph Roberts,
William Ross,
Stephen Robinson,
Martin F. Revell,
Benjamin Rush,
James Rice.

S.
Anny Simpson,
A. Spence, (2)
Ann E. Stewart,
John N. Stewart, (2)
Jos. N. Stockett,
Capt. Sumbrat,
John Sewell,
Lewis N. Scrivell,
Lewis Sewell,
Wm. Slicer,
John Smith, (4)
Dr. Jno. H. Sellman,
Col. Alfred Sellman,
Thos. Sands.

T.
James M. Tayman,
Thos. Taylor,
Benjamin Taylor,
Jno. G. Taylor,
R. E. Thomas,
Alley Troy,
Ann E. Tyrings,
Mary Tyrings,
Wm. R. Thompson, (3)

W.
Nathan Warfield,
George Watts,
John Wayman,
Thos. Winn,
George Wilson,
Wm. F. Williams,
Sarah R. Williamson,
Alexander Welch,
Mr. Welch
Robert Welch of Benj.
Robert Welch, Son.
Jonathan Weedon (2)
Jno. W. Whittington, (3)
Elijah Wells, (4)
N. E. Watkins, (7)

R. J. CRABB, P. M.

October 5.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that Albert G. Warfield, of Anne-Arundel county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 22d day of September, in the year 1837, as a stray trespassing upon his enclosures, a SORREL MARE, about six years old, fourteen hands high, a star in the forehead, and a white stripe about six inches long on the nose, a white stripe on the right eye just above the sight, shod all round, switched tail, trots and canters, no other perceptible marks.

Given under my hand this 22d day of September 1837.

ALFRED WARFIELD.

The owner of the above described Mare is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ALBERT G. WARFIELD.
near Lisbon, A. A. County.

PROCEEDINGS

Conventions of the Province of Maryland, held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, and 1776.

Just received and for sale by
JONAS GREEN,
Agent for the Publishers.

A BY-LAW

Authorizing a further issue of Certificates of Debt.

[Passed October 6, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That the Mayor cause to be prepared an additional amount of Certificates, or Evidences of Debt, not exceeding five thousand dollars, of a denomination of from six and one quarter cents to one dollar, which shall be signed by the Mayor, and when so signed shall be issued by him to such persons as may deposit with him an equivalent amount of such bank paper, as will be received on deposit in the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Sec. 2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the money so received by the Mayor shall be by him deposited in the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the City of Annapolis, subject to be drawn out upon the check of the Committee appointed by the order of the 10th of July 1837, and that said Committee be authorized to invest said money in the stock of the State of Maryland, or apply the same to the satisfaction of the debts now due from the City to the said Bank, and such other debts due from the City as the said Committee or a majority thereof, shall deem most advantageous to the City: Provided however, that of the said fund the sum of $500 shall remain on deposit in the said bank for the purpose of redeeming the Certificates hereby authorized to be issued, upon a sudden emergency, and before other arrangements can be made for that purpose.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

October 12.

A BY-LAW

To open and establish the lines of Compromise-Street in the City of Annapolis, and for other purposes.

[Passed September 11th, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That the land included within the following metes and bounds, courses and distances, be, and the same is hereby declared to be a public street, and shall hereafter be for ever called and known by the name of Compromise street; beginning for the said street in a line of Church-street, and running from thence with the east end of the brick warehouse of the Messrs. Adam and John Miller, as follows, to wit: South twenty degrees fifteen minutes, East six hundred and ninety feet, to the waters edge, thence running and bounding on and with the water North nine degrees West two hundred and forty feet, thence leaving the water and running parallel with the first line North twenty degrees fifteen minutes West four hundred and fifty-two feet to the line of Church-street aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the city commissioners and port wardens be and they are hereby required and directed to open said street, and remove all obstructions in the same.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordained, That the said commissioners are hereby authorised and required to cause a good and substantial wooden bridge to be erected over the run near the house of Daniel T. Hyde, of at least twelve feet breadth.

Sec. 4. And be it established and ordained, That the sum of fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for defraying the expenses of surveying and opening said street and building the aforesaid bridge.

Provided always, and be it further established and ordained, That none of the petitioners for the said street shall be entitled to claim any damages from the corporation by reason of the opening of said street.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

Sept. 21.

CASH FOR

ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES, *Including both sexes, from 10 to 35 years of age.*

PERSONS having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the highest prices, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to buy and give higher prices than any other purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mrs. Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.

ISAAC F. PURVIS.

Sept. 12. 6 R

P. S.—Any communications left with Mr. John Lamb, will be promptly attended to.

I. P.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having been recently appointed Treasurer to the Corporation of the city of Annapolis, informs all persons that he will upon every SATURDAY, from the hour of 12 o'clock, M. to 6 P. M. attend at the Store of Dubois & Wrenn, for the purpose of receiving and paying monies, and to attend to all business relating to the office of Treasurer.

EDWARD DUBOIS.

POETRY.

From the American Weekly Messenger.

THE KNIGHT'S RETURN.

BY C. H. W.

The bright young eye is darken'd,
The gentle voice is mute,—
That hung like stars, and music,
Above the silver lute.

The chords have lost the echo's
That loved to linger long,
When summer's evening starlight
Bent down to hear their song.

The hand that wreath'd its roses
In gay and festive rings,
Now droops in silent sorrow
Across its quiet strings.

A cry of war and battle
Comes feebly on her ear;
Her thoughts are with a warrior
Her blessing on his spear.

Again a sound of triumph
Peals loudly on the air,
One voice is 'mong the many—
Her warrior knight is there.

'Mid deaf'ning shouts of gladness,
(A victor's proud reward,)
Her ear hath caught one echo
Of hoofs, upon the sward.

In glory from the battle,
Unscath'd amid its harms,
The knight hath leapt his war horse—
The lady's in his arms.

Again those eyes tho' shaded,
That gentle voice, tho' mute,
Shall hang like stars, and music,
Above that silver lute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP GEORGE AND THE YOUNG PREACHER.

An aged traveller, worn and weary, was gently urging on his tired beast, just as the sun was dropping behind the range of hills that bounds the horizon of that rich and picturesque country, in the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio. It was a sultry August evening, and he had journied a distance of thirty five miles since morning, his pulses throbbing under the influence of a burning sun. At Fairfield he had been hospitably entertained, by one who had recognised the veteran soldier of the cross, and who had ministered to him for his Master's sake, of the benefits himself had received, from the hand which feedeth the young lions when they lack—and he had travelled on, refreshed in spirit. But many a weary mile had he journied ever since then, and now as the evening shades darkened around, he felt the burden of age and toil heavy upon him, and he desired the pleasant retreat he had pictured to himself when that day's pilgrimage should be accomplished.

It was not long before the old man checked his tired animal at the door of the anxiously looked for haven of rest. A middle aged woman was at hand, to whom he mildly applied for accommodation for himself and horse.

I don't know, said she coldly, after scrutinizing for some time the appearance of the traveller, which was not the most promising, that we can let you in old man. You seem tired however, and I'll see if the Minister of the circuit, who is here to night, will let you lodge with him.

The young circuit preacher soon made his appearance, and consequently swaggering up to the old man, examined him for some moments inquisitively;—then asked a few impertinent questions—and finally, after adjusting his hair half a dozen times, feeling his smoothly shaven chin, consented that the stranger should share his bed for the night; and turning upon his heel entered the house.

The traveller, aged and weary as he was, dismounted, and led his faithful animal to the stable, where with his own hands he rubbed him down, watered him and gave him food, and then entered the inhospitable mansion, where he had expected so much kindness. A methodist family resided in the house, and as the circuit preacher was to be there that day, great preparations were made to entertain him, and a number of the Methodist young ladies of the neighborhood had been invited, so that quite a party met the eye of the stranger, as he entered, but one of whom took the slightest notice of him, and he wearily sought a vacant chair in the corner, out of direct observation, but where he could note all that was going on. And his thoughtful eye showed that he was no careless observer of what was transpiring around him.

The young minister played his part with all the frivolity and foolishness of a city beau, and nothing like religion escaped his lips. Now he was chattering and bandying wheedles compliments with this young lady, and now engaged in trifling repartee with another, who was anxious to seem interesting in his eyes.

The stranger, after an hour, during which no refreshments had been prepared for him, asked to be shown his room, to which he retired unnoticed—grieved and shocked at the conduct of the family and the minister. Taking from his saddlebags, a well worn bible he seated himself in a chair, and was soon buried in thought, holy and elevating, and had food to eat which those who passed him by in pity and scorn, dreamed not of. Hour after hour passed away, and no one came to invite the old, worn-down traveller, to partake of the luxurious supper which was served below.

Towards eleven o'clock the minister came up stairs, and without pause or prayer, hastily threw off his clothes, and got into the very middle of a small bed, which was to be the resting place of the old man as well as himself. After a while the great stranger rose up, and after partially disrobing himself, knelt down, and remained for many minutes in fervent prayer.—The earnest breathing out of his soul, soon arrested the attention of the young preacher, who began to feel some few reproofs of conscience for his own neglect of his duty. The old man now rose from his knees, and after slowly undressing himself, got into bed, or rather upon the edge of the bed, for the young preacher had taken possession of the centre and, would not, voluntarily move an inch. In this uncomfortable position, the stranger lay for some time in silence. At length the young preacher made a remark, to which the old man replied in a style and manner that arrested his attention.—On this he moved over an inch or two and made more room.

How far have you come to day, old gentleman?

Thirty-five miles.

From where?

From Springfield.

Ah indeed! You must be tired after so long a journey, for one of your age.

Yes, this poor old body is much worn down by long and constant travelling, and I feel that the journey of to-day, has exhausted me much.

The young minister moved over a little.

You do not belong to Springfield then?

No. I have no abiding place.

How?

I have no continuing city. My home is beyond this vale of tears.

Another move of the minister.

How far have you travelled on your present journey?

From Philadelphia.

From Philadelphia! (In evident surprise.) The Methodist General Conference was in session there a short time since. Had it broken up when you left?

It adjourned the day before I started.

Ah indeed! moving still farther over, towards the front side of the bed, and allowing the stranger better accommodation. Had Bishop George left when you came out?

Yes—he started at the same time I did?—we left in company?

Indeed!

Here the circuit preacher relinquished a full half of the bed, and politely requested the stranger to occupy a larger space.

How did the Bishop look. He is getting quite old and feeble is he not?

He carries his age tolerably well,—But his labour is a hard one, and he begins to show signs of failing strength.

He is expected this way in a week or two. How glad I shall be to shake hands with the old veteran of the cross! But you say you left in company with the good old man—how far did you come together?

We travelled alone for a long distance.

You travelled alone with the Bishop?

Yes! we have been intimate for years!

You intimate with Bishop George!

Yes, why not?

Bless me! Why did I not know that? But may I be so bold as to enquire your name?

After a moment's hesitation the stranger replied,—

George.

George! George! Not Bishop George?

They call me Bishop George, meekly replied the old man.

Why, why, bless me! Bishop George, exclaimed the now abashed preacher: springing from the bed—You have had no supper! I will instantly call up the family. Why did you not tell us who you were?

Stop—stop my friend, said the Bishop gravely, I want no supper here, and should not eat any if it were got for me. If an old man, toil worn and weary, fainting with travelling through all the long summer day, was not considered worthy of a meal by this family, who profess to have set up the alter of God in their house, Bishop George surely is not. He is at best but a man, and has no claims beyond common humanity.

A night of severer mortification the young minister had never experienced. The Bishop kindly admonished him, and warned him of the great necessity there was of his adorning the doctrines of Christ, by following him sincerely and humbly. Gently but earnestly did he endeavour to win him back from his wanderings of heart, and direct him to trust more in God and less in his own strength.

In the morning the Bishop prayed with him, long and fervently, before he left the chamber, and was glad to see his heart melted into contrition. Soon after the Bishop descended, and was met by the head of the family with a thousand sinners apologies. He mildly silenced them and asked to have his horse brought out. The horse was accordingly soon in readiness, and the Bishop taking up his saddlebags, was preparing to depart.

But surely, Bishop, urged the distressed matron, you will not thus leave us. Wait a few minutes—breakfast is on the table.

No Sister [illegible], I cannot take breakfast here. You did not consider a poor toil worn traveller, worthy of a meal, and your Bishop has no claim but such as humanity urges.

And thus he departed, leaving the family and minister in confusion and sorrow. He did not cast them from resentment, for such an emotion did not reign in his heart, but he desired to teach them a lesson such as they would not easily forget.

Six months from this time the Ohio Annual Conference met at Cincinnati, and the young minister was to present himself for ordination as a Deacon, and Bishop George was to be the presiding Bishop.

On the first day of the assembling of the Conference, our minister's heart sunk within him as he saw the venerable Bishop take his seat. So great was his grief and agitation that he was soon obliged to leave the room. That evening as the Bishop was seated alone in his chamber, the Rev. Mr.—— was announced, and he requested him to be shown up. He grasped the young man by the hand with a cordiality which he did not expect, for he had made careful enquiries, and found that since they had met before a great change had been wrought in him. He was now as humble and pious, as he was before worldly minded. As a father would have received a disobedient but repentant child, so did this good man receive his erring but contrite brother, while the young preacher wept as a child, upon the bosom of his spiritual father. At that session he was ordained, and he is now one of the most pious and useful ministers in the Ohio Conference.—[*Balt. Athenæum.*

HOPE AND MEMORY.

By Mrs. Sigourney.

A little baby lay in its cradle, and Hope came and kissed it. When its nurse came and gave it a cake, Hope promised it another to morrow; and when its young sister brought it a flower, over which it clapped its hands and crowed, Hope told of brighter ones which it should gather for itself.

The baby grew to a child, and another friend came and kissed it. Her name was Memory. She said, "Look behind thee, and tell me what thou seest." The child answered, "I see a little book." And Memory said, "I will teach thee how to get honey from the book, that shall be sweet to thee when thou art old."

The child became a youth. Once, when he went to his bed, Hope and Memory stood by the pillow. Hope sang a melodious song, and said, "Follow me, and every morning thou shalt wake up with a smile as sweet as the merry lay I sung thee."

But memory said, "Hope, is there any need that we should contend? He shall be mine as well as thine. And we will be to him as sisters all his life long."

So he kissed Hope and Memory, and was beloved of them both. While he slept peaceably, they sat silently by his side, weaving rainbow tissue into dreams. When he awoke, they came with the lark to bid him good morning, and gave a hand to each.

He became a man. Every day Hope guided him from his labour, and every night he supped with Memory at the table of Knowledge.

But at length Age found him, and turned his temples gray. To his eye, the world seemed altered. Memory sat by his elbow-chair like an old and tried friend. He looked at her seriously, and said, "Hast thou not lost something that I entrusted to thee?"

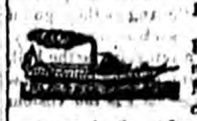
And she answered, "I fear so; for the lock of casket is worn. Sometimes I am weary, and sleep, and then Time purloins my key. But the gems thou didst give me when life was new—I can account for all. See how bright they are."

While they thus sadly conversed, Hope put forth a wing that she had worn folded under her garment and tried its strength in a heavenward flight.

The old man lay down to die, and when his soul went forth from the body, the angels took it, and Memory walked with it through the open gate to heaven. But Hope lay down at its threshold, and gently expired, as a rose giving out its last odors. Her parting sigh was like the music of a seraph's harp. She breathed it into the bosom of a glorious form, and said,

"Immortal happiness! I bring thee a soul that I have led through the world. It is now thine. Jesus hath redeemed it."

SUNDAY MORNING FOR ANNAPOLIS.



The Steamboat MARYLAND leaves Baltimore every SUNDAY MORNING, at eight o'clock, for Annapolis, and returns in the Afternoon, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

SEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

A BY-LAW

Relating to Hogs

[Passed September 11th, 1837.]

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That from and after the passage of this law, all laws now by law heretofore passed to allow him to keeping Hogs in any manner in this city, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that all persons who are not permitted by the laws of the state to keep Hogs, may from and after the passage of this law be permitted to keep Hogs within the limits of this city, provided the same are not permitted to run at large.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

Sept. 21.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS,
Thursday, November 2, 1837.

For the Maryland Gazette.

CASTLE CROSIER.

(Continued.)

And the clouds gathering, the snow began to descend in large flakes. After travelling with unwonted rapidity, the travellers arrived at the massy portal of a well constructed drawbridge, on touching a spring of which a shrill whistle was heard, when a sentry stept forward, and on he and the knight interchanging the accustomed mysterious password, unbarred the well barred gate, and letting fall the portcullis, and the draw being replaced, the party passed over in safety—the warder on a signal from the sentinel below, clanged his trumpet, and the heavy guns bellowed with a loud and roaring echo, or reverberation. Lights were seen in every direction as the travellers approached Castle Crosier, which on its most elevated and lofty or pinnacled turret, bore in glittering relief the emblem [Romantically situate on one of the most picturesque spots on the Rhine, is the hochkreuz, or "high cross," thirty-six feet in height, and is traditioned as a fabric well worthy the attention of the antiquarian, or the admirer of bold and commanding scenery. Its origin, like that of a Grecian epic bard, is disputed. It is, however, generally conceded, that a lord of Hochkerchen having foiled a knight in a duel on this spot, was required by the Archbishop Theodoric of Heinsberg to erect this cross, hence it received the patronimic of Hochkerchen cross.] of the profession of its inmates—the bell of the castle pealed the hour of midnight as the knight and his fair companion reached the tapestried anti-room leading to the hall of the Council of Twelve, and he had scarcely passed the threshold of the hall as the last stroke of the gong chimed through that spacious chamber.

In the middle of the floor stood a table covered with crimson velvet, the edges of the cover being trimmed with golden fringe; in the centre of the table was placed a cross, combining twelve different colours, corresponding with the dresses of the respective knights, such as red or vermilion, blue or azure, green or emerald, yellow or saffron or marigold, purple or red, tinctured with blue, black or sable, white, pink, orange or red, and yellow mingled, nine knights were thus arrayed, and three had armour composed of red, blue, grey and green, yellow, purple and black, and white, pink and orange; thus were clad the twelve. At the head of the table sat the knight in green or emerald, or Bellano, the warrior who had attained that exalted station by the valour of his achievements in mortal or deadly strife. This knight occupied a seat raised on a dais, embossed with gems, and his chair was of the brightest gold, with a green figured velvet cushion—the other knights sat also in gold chairs, but not so large, nor rich or glittering as that of the Emerald Knight. The ceiling and sides of the apartment were superbly inlaid with rubies, or pearls, or diamonds, and twelve crimson curtains to as many oriel windows were decorated with a deep gold fringe, the cornice for each curtain was in imitation of a spread eagle, and over each window was a crucifix, corresponding with the armour of each knight—from the ceiling were suspended twelve chandeliers made of wrought gold, containing candles of all the prismatic colours of the rainbow, or cuvenental arch, which produced a highly brilliant and imposing effect, and around the hall were disposed numerous sconces of gold, containing candles of the same description; beside all this the ceiling or stoco was ornamented with a golden sun, moon and stars, and being moveable made the entire display grand, sublime and magnificent—on the table immediately in advance of the Knight of the Emerald Cross was placed the *"Book of Books,"* deposited in a case of gold, emblazoned with the choicest gems, the *Bible* itself having covers wrought more elegantly than one could imagine, and its mystic leaves were composed of the finest vellum, and printed in the ultimate colours or hues worn by the Council of Twelve. On taking or resuming his seat, the Emerald Knight reads from the sacred volume a chapter, and then closing the book and depositing it in its case, takes the cross from the table, and raising it above his head, repeats these words—"he who will not take up his cross and follow me, is not worthy of me;" on uttering which magical expressions in a clear and distinct or articulate tone, the rest of the knights leave the table and perform the tour of the castle, gathering as they go all of its inhabitants, except such as are on duty, singing anthems, and then returning to the hall, the cross being again laid on the table, commence their deliberations—such is the custom of Castle Crosier.

While the Council of Twelve were in solemn divan, Eudocia was entertained in a manner that became her peerless rank, and found in the society of the females of the castle no little consolation, she having related the sad disasters of the day.

The Council of Twelve had scarcely arranged the matters for discussion, when the sentry on the outward wall gave the alarm, and awakened the drowsy vale by the locsin of war; and the waving forests resounded to the blast and wildly echoed and re-echoed the thrilling note, which as being conveyed to the bluffy summits of the loftiest hills, summoned them to welcome the glorious peal, until ascending the spire crowned steeples of the temple, and the castle turrets, received the spirit stirring tone, when the pinnacles of the most colossal cloud reaching mountains rent or rended it to the remotest tartine verge, where like the Eolian harp, it sighed in harmonious unison with the gentle zephyr, when it in low audible murmurs sinks without down the ocean wave, and became submerged either in the caldron waters of [illegible] or disembodied by an aerial or fairy spirit or wand of the dark green leaves, sang sounding in all the grandeur of elemental magnificence. In the midst of the reverberations, the bells and kettledrums and shrill fife, and other martial implements of the band of the Knight of the Burning Plume, responded defiance to the castle music, and sent forth in lengthened bleatings, its discordant, ill-assorted measures, and produced a striking contrast to the rich and full flowing melody of the Crosier band; and the castle in the height of these warlike sounds exhibited a scene of bustle and confusion, the outcry of an approaching enemy rescounded from one end to the other of the castle, and the knights leaving their seats, buckled on their armour, and each with ninety-nine followers, occupied his post within the twinkling of a star, there being twelve passes to defend, leading to as many doors of the castle—he of the Emerald occupied the principal and most exposed and dangerous station, and the castle was strongly fortified in every direction, its battlements were well manned, and its towers bristled with soldiery, so that the assailants must have had powerful weapons or engines to suppress or reduce it. They now rushed on to the siege with resolute and determined bravery; having attained the bridge, they broke down the gate, and ere the draw could be raised they crossed over, their approach not being discovered in season, owing to the niveous particles falling so thick as to conceal them from view; to prevent their passage of the bridge, the siege was continued for some time amidst the roar of cannon and bursting of bombs. The besieged maintained their position with a courage signally heroic and undaunted, and well worthy the Knights of the Crosier. Amid the din of battle, the voice of the caitiff, Red Beard, was heard encouraging his gang with a ferocious and savage fury, and his terrific aspect was rendered even more terrible between the gloom of the night and the glare of the torches carried by the link boys attached to the band of the giant, with whom the Kentucky and Hungary giants, of late so much bruited in the public prints, cannot compare for size or atrocity—The arm of this desperado was bare to the elbow, except for hideous figures in paint, or Indian Ink, and consisted of bone, muscle and sinew, and was ten times stronger than that of the famous Stubblefield, so that his single arm was equal to thirty of his foe—his bloated and florid countenance was distinctly seen at length, encompassed as it were by the lurid flame of war. At this moment the command was

Hang out the banner,
On the outward wall, the storm rages.

The outworks, consisting of a murus or wall, surmounted by square towers, armed by matrosses, and bearing and waving superb banners, along the merlon of the parapet, and leading to the castle court, maintained a manful resistance, and over and anon a besieger fell. So great was the strife that raged without that those of the castle momentarily expected that the circumvallations must be battered down. A breach after a long, determined and sanguinary contest, was at length miraculously effected, being made in that part of the works which was thought to be impregnable, since it was intended to guard or protect the front of the castle, which was more exposed than any other portion of the edifice, and this was accomplished by undermining it, which took several hours, and depositing gunpowder, and other combustibles, in the vacuum, which about daybreak exploded with a most tremendous and tonitorous sound. The Knight of the Burning Plume, who was skillful in every species of expedient stratagem, and who was resolved to assail that section of the barrier flanking the castle, saw with an eagle glance the feasibility of carrying his design into operation. While three hundred of the stoutest and most resolute of his gang were busily and unremittingly employed in reducing or undermining the barrier, the Knight of the Burning Plume withdrew that part of the siege which commenced in front of the castle, or its bulwark.

(To be continued.)

The British Frigate Madagascar, arrived at Kingston, Jam. on the 17th of September, from Havana, with $1,000,000 on board in specie.

ARRIVAL OF THE PEACOCK.

We learn from the Norfolk Beacon of Friday, that the U. S. ship Peacock, C. K. Stribling Esq. Commander, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Edmund P. Kennedy, 37 days from Bahia, came into the Capes of Virginia on Wednesday evening and arrived in the harbour of that city on Friday morning.

The Peacock sailed from New York on the 23d of April 1835, and has circumnavigated the world touching at Rio Janeiro, Zanzibar, Muscat, Bombay, Ceylon, Java, Sychang Islands, Siam, Cochin China, and Macoa in China. She sailed thence, June 23, 1836, for the United States, via Cape Horn, touching at the Bonin and Sandwich Islands; Monterey in Upper California; Mazatlan, San Blas and Acapulco in Mexico; Payta, Huacho, Callao and Pisco in Peru; Juan Fernandez, and Valparaiso; remaining some months on the coast of S. America, whence, after the arrival of the N. Carolina, she sailed for Norfolk.

The Peacock has been absent two years and six months, having been in that period 524 days at sea and has sailed 54,128 miles per log.

Though five different epidemics have passed through the Ship, and the number of sick has at times been very great, the deaths amongst the crew have been only ten, and the health of the Officers and crew is now completely re-established.

The visit of the Peacock to these different countries has no doubt been attended with considerable benefit to the interest of our Commerce, and we trust that the attention of our Government having been turned to this subject, the large amount of American property in the Eastern seas will not again be left without the protection of our Navy. Twenty thousand American Seamen have been brought from Rio Janeiro as passengers in addition to a number shipped at different ports in the cruize.

List of Officers attached to the U. States Ship Peacock, Oct. 20, 1837.

Edmund P. Kennedy, Esqr. Commodore.
C. K. Stribling, Esq. Commander, (acting)
Lieutenants.—Charles C. Turner, Murray Mason, Richard L. Page, Sylvanus W. Godon, Thomas R. Rootes, (acting.)
Fleet Surgeon.—W. S. W. Ruschenberger.
Ass't. do Wm. F. McClenahan.
Acting Master—B. S. B. Darlington.
Commodore's Secretary, (Acting Purser.) Edw'd S. Whelen.
Midshipmen.—James L. Forbes, Edward S. Hutter, Charles M. Robinson, Charles Richardson, Wm. S. Drayton, George W. Chapman, Wm. G. Benham, Henry Cadwallader, R. Delaney Izard, Louis McLane.
Capt's. Clerk.—John Clar.
Act'g. Boatswain.—V. R. Hall.
Gunner.—A. S. Lewis.
Act'g. Sail Maker.—Jas. Ferguson.
Act'g. Carpenter.—N. S. Lee.
Passenger.—Lieut. Chas. H. Duryee.

☞We notice in the Charleston Marine List of the 24th inst., that the Susquehanna was spoken on Sunday, the 22d, at 8 A. M. 12 leagues East of Cape Henlopen, by the Steam Packet New York. This strenghtens the opinion that the reported piracy will prove to have originated from some strange mistake of the Delaware pilots. We are among those who, from the first, have doubted the truth of the report. —*Balt. Rep.*

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday.

9 *P. M. Thursday.*—The schr. Fame, Capt. Taylor, has just arrived from the Chesapeake Bay. Captain T. states that on Monday night at half past 10 o'clock, he observed a large ship off Hog Island about thirty miles from the capes of Virginia. He remarked to his crew that such an occurrence was very unusual, there being scarcely sufficient water in that vicinity for his own small craft. He thought no more of it however till he arrived at Philadelphia when hearing the supposed capture of the Susquehanna, he deemed it a duty to mention the matter at the Exchange.

As somewhat connected with this subject, we give the following report of a hearing before the Mayor, yesterday. While it is calculated to acquit Captain Blankman of all participation in the supposed piracy, it states many facts of the history of the notorious Mitchell, that will be read with interest at this time.

INTERESTING CASE.

United States, vs. Henry A. Blankman, Benj. Blankman, } Before Mayor Swift, Oct. 26, 1837. 4 o'clock. P. M.

J. M. Reed, Esq., appeared for the Prosecution.

Jno. Stille, Jr., W. L. Hirst and D. P. Brown, Esqrs., for defendants.

J. M. Reed, Esq., opened the case of the prosecution, alluded to the unusual interest at the loss of the Susquehannah packet, belonging to Messrs. Copes, who scrupled to bear arms, bore no arms, hardly a signal gun, and if so, not enough powder to charge it. The best information in our power gives us reason to suppose that the Susquehannah was captured by a pirate.—Exertions have continued up to this hour, and have led to the arrest of two persons, now on their trial. The counsel then stated the fact of the case, and said he would proceed to call the witnesses.

Mr. D. P. Brown demanded to know what terrific offences are imputed to the defendants —and who are the prosecutors; he would not allude to arrest without warrant, which is unconstitutional, as he had confidence in the discretion of the Mayor.

The Mayor did not hesitate to answer; it has been already stated by the United States Attorney that a vessel under suspicious circumstances, had fitted out in Philadelphia; it reached his ears, as a magistrate; more lately a vessel has been stopped on the high seas by a pirate, and he felt constrained as a citizen and a magistrate, to bring the offenders to punishment, if evidence warranted it. If, in so acting, he had transcended, he would answer to them, as he would to the meanest citizen. He knew of no name to give as the prosecutor, except his own.

Alfred H. Davis sworn.—I do not know who fitted out the Com. Perry; I know that Mr. Blankman intended to fit out a vessel—he told me that he wanted to fit out a vessel to go to Galveston Bay. This was the month of July last. I know that Mr. Mitchell also wanted to fit out a vessel; he represented himself as John German Mitchell. Capt. Blankman and Capt. Titternary said they had been to New York to purchase a vessel there; and had also searched for one in this city for the same purpose, viz: to go to Galveston Bay or Texas, with flour and provisions. They made application to a man called Ritter, to purchase or charter a vessel for that purpose. Captain Mitchell was not present. I was not asked to go in the vessel at any time. Capt. Blankman now appealed to me to go to sea with him. I was present at a conversation between Capt. Mitchell, Hoffmaster, Capt. Blankman and myself—It had been suggested to me by Hoffmaster that Mitchell had a certain amount of property on an Island that he wished brought here to the city; and he represented to Mitchell that he knew a person suitable to go in pursuit of it. Mr. Hoffmaster asked me if I thought I could obtain a vessel capable. I said I thought I could. I ascertained a vessel could not be had for the purpose without giving security for the whole purchase money, or we could not get her insured, being too small, and said I was not able to give security. I said that I would have to [illegible] to go in a third person, who could give security. This was agreed to, and it was mentioned to Leonard Foy a carpenter.

Capt. Blankman visited Hoffmaster's shop during the time this was going on. At first he did not pay any attention to Captain Mitchell at all. Mitchell was very necessitous—he had neither home or money, and Hoffmaster contributed to his support for some two or three weeks. During Captain Blankman's visit to that place he inquired of Hoffmaster whether Mitchell had the property he was supposed to have; in fact, I mentioned the subject myself to Capt. Blankman, and asked his opinion in regard to it, and I told him that Mitchell's answer to me led me to the belief of their being such property there; that I was not capable of getting a vessel; he said he would think of it for two or three days, and if he thought fit to go he could get a vessel without any difficulty whatever. A week or ten days after this, I was taken to task by Hoffmaster for having acquainted Captain B. with all the circumstance. I told him my reason; that I was not capable of getting a vessel myself, and I did not know a better person than Capt. B., as he said he could get a vessel without any difficulty; but if he objected I would waive it. Captain Mitchell also took me to task; said he did not wish to go to sea with Capt. Blankman. Hoffmaster said that he had got a vessel, and if I could not get one he would. I told H. that I thought they did not wish me to go; and if so, that they had better say so, and I would decline; that I was not anxious.

In a day or two, I called upon a friend, stated the case, and if he would advance sufficient to enable us to go—he said he would. I mentioned Mitchell, and the circumstances as I became acquainted with them. He requested me to bring Capt. Mitchell to see him, which I did.—The amount of their conference was, that Leonard Foy agreed to furnish means to get a vessel of twenty-five or thirty tons, victual her, and get her in readiness for us. I told Mr. Foy (he was the friend I spoke of) that I did not think it right to furnish Mitchell with money, as he was intemperate. He, however, advanced him $15 the next day. I saw nothing again of Mitchell for nine days; we conjectured what could have become of him. I accompanied Mr. Hoffmaster to Captain Blankman's house—did not go in. I gave up the idea of going. On Sunday following I overtook Mitchell in the Washington Square; he told me he had been to see some friends. I then asked him whether he meant to go to sea with Captain B. or with me and my friends, meaning Hoffmaster, Foy, &c. He said he would go with us—that he had no intention to go with Captain B. and would meet me at Foy's shop on Monday. Mitchell did not come there.

The next Monday I saw him again, at Hoffmaster's shop, in company with Captain Blankman. I was then advised by H. not to have any thing to do with M.; that they were going to sea by themselves—and I advised my friend to have nothing to do with it. I next day found that Foy and Mitchell were on terms of intimacy, and I made remarks in regard to them that caused me to be arrested the next day.—They swore their lives against me. The property which Captain M. represented he had was one hundred thousand dollars in gold bullion; he had been depositing it since 1820; he had been out in pursuit of it twice;—three years ago he deceived some of the best financial characters in this city, into the belief that he had it in bulk in some stores in Market street. It was buried about 60 miles S. E. of Florida Light. I never saw Capt. B. from the time I saw him at Hoffmaster's shop till now.

Theodore Gillies sworn.—I know that Capt. B. Capt. Mitchell, Geo. A. B., Theodore B., and Hoffmaster, sailed in the Com. Perry in the early part of August last. I never saw Capt Mitchell. Capt. B. made no proposition to me —I did not associate with him for some length of time before—I did not understand the object of their voyage, except that they were going to get some treasure buried by Capt. Mitchell at one of the keys, and were going to make their fortune. Captain Stewart and Robt. A. Williamson went out in the Plough Boy, or Post Boy, three years ago, for the same object—they made a broken voyage, and Mitchell had like to have taken the vessel away from them—it was a fast sailing craft, and fit for a good many objects.

Maria Roberts, sworn.—Capt. Mitchell and Capt. Blankman were both concerned in fitting out the Com. Perry; they both come to my house to get my husband to go along with them.—Captain H. said he had about a couple millions buried on the Bahama Banks, that he had taken in the Mexican war—that any person who would go, should have a share apiece. The money was got. Foy—and Blankman and Nangle: Nangle said he saw no harm in going after money that was buried. My husband put up 125 dollars; it was paid to Blankman—the next day he came back and said it was stolen, and he must have more. My husband put up another $100—the other men put up money also. They were about two weeks getting ready—about first August they started; they were short 35 dollars the night before they set sail. Blankman said if I would lend him $35, his son would pay me the next day. They stopped at Lewistown; my husband came back to get money to pay for repairs. I went down there—seen them set sail—it was the last of August. I received some letters since from Norfolk—my husband wrote that Blankman had got Mitchell and my husband and all hands in jail, and took possession of the property.

THE GIANT.

A Kentucky boy, twenty-one years old, and seven feet and a half high, is exhibiting among the wonderful articles of domestic growth and manufacture at Niblo's. Men of ordinary stature walk under his arm e- [illegible] though, like most very tall persons, stoops in the shoulders. The other day he rode down in a little wagon to get the ship in which he proposes to take passage for Europe. Every thing is too small for him, and nothing more so than the little wagon.—While in Europe, we hope he will not fail to make the acquaintance of a young lady who was exhibiting herself in France two years ago. She would be an excellent fit for the Kentuckian. She was then in her teens, and so tall that men of ordinary size walked upright under her arm with ease.

[N. Y. Jour. Com.

Office of the Republican,
SAVANNAH, Oct. 23—1 P. M.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the arrival of the steamboat Charleston, Capt. Bonnell, last evening from Black Creek, we learn that all the troops at Black Creek had gone to St. Augustine—that Wild Cat or Coacoochee, who had been permitted to leave St. Augustine to visit the Indians, had returned according to promise, and that a number of Negroes had been sent in by the Indians to Fort Peyton. It was also said that Osceola had sent word to St. Augustine, that he was in the neighbourhood of Tomoka with a party of Indians, and that if they wanted him, they might come and bring him in. We learn nothing further by this arrival.

By the Southern Express Mail.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

Slips from the Savannah Georgian and Republican offices contain the following extract from the St. Augustine Herald of the 21st inst.

Glorious News—Powell Taken.—An express has just arrived in town from Fort Peyton stating that Powell and 50 warriors have been taken prisoners. They are now on their way to town.

Since writing the above, the prisoners have been brought to town and confined in the Fort. There are upwards of 80 warriors. Powell, Coa-hajo, and several subchiefs are among the captured. The capture took place about a mile from Fort Peyton. The talk was a *very short one.* They stated that they had been invited by Philip to come and hear what propositions were to be made to them, that they did not come to deliver themselves up as prisoners, and nothing was said that seemed to indicate that they were yet conquered. As soon as this fact was ascertained, at a preconcerted signal they were surrounded by our troops and all taken prisoners. They were completely surprised and captured without bloodshed.

The following particulars are contained in a private letter to a gentleman at Savannah. It is dated at St. Augustine, Oct. 27.

"We made a glorious haul yesterday.—Powell, and all the war chiefs except three, are now lodged in the Fort, with eighty of their warriors—the bone and sinew of their nation. Seventy Negroes came in a day or two since, and a large number are now at Volusia, whither a steamboat goes this morning to get them.

"Powell and his band came with the avowed intention of having a talk, but probably with the real one of endeavouring to rescue Philip who fell into our hands some days ago, as all were armed. Yesterday they arrived about 9 miles from here, and sent in a messenger to Gen. Hernandez, who went out to see them: Gen. Jesup also proceeded to the vicinity of their camp, and while they were talking with Gen. H. they were suddenly surrounded by 200 horse; so suddenly that they had not time to raise a single rifle, though all had one by their sides. They were marched to town, and 'are safely under lock and key,' and there they will be kept, if watchfulness and a strong guard can keep them there."

There were no slips from New Orleans.

We published in yesterday's *American* the intelligence of the capture of the Seminole Chief Oceola, together with a number of warriors.—This event is certainly important, as being likely to shorten if not at once put an end to the war in Florida, and thus prevent an expenditure of life as well as treasure. A more detailed account of the occurrence is given in the following letter, dated,

ST. AUGUSTINE, Oct. 22d. 1837.

I have just time to inform you that *Oscola*, alias *Powell*, together with 70 or 80 Warriors, were taken prisoners at Fort Peyton, about seven miles from the City, by the forces under the command of General Hernandez. *Powell*, and his followers were brought into the city at dark, so that I had not an opportunity of scrutinizing their appearance, particularly that of *Powell*, whose form, and personal demeanour have been so much extolled; however in my next I will give you a free description of this Master-Spirit of the Seminole Nation. They came into Fort Peyton for the purpose of talking with General Hernandez, and to ascertain what possible relief could be afforded them at this particular juncture; stating that they were desirous of making an everlasting peace with the white man provided they were permitted to remain in the Territory. They were informed that the Government could not grant them their request, and when the General found that emigration was out of the question with them, he deemed it to be the only true policy under the circumstances of the case, and the future prospects of a protracted and bloody Indian war, to secure *Powell*, who as good as apprehension was presented to make him a prisoner; accordingly, by a previous arrangement, the troops were ordered to extend and surround the Indians, while the General was holding the talk with them and by

...them and made their prisoners. It is said that one Indian was killed and another wounded, having been at some distance from the others in obtaining water. It was from the determined language of *Osceola*, not to emigrate that caused Gen. Hernandez to pursue the course he did. Passed as doubt believed that he was the victor and not the vanquished, and that he had only to propose his own terms and they would be acceded to. He is now our prisoner, and all hope of escape, from his present confinement in our Fort utterly impossible.

Seventy or eighty Negroes came into fort Peyton a few days ago, having escaped from the Indians; they chiefly belong to Col. Rees, of Stateburg, (S. C.) Maj. Harriot, of Charleston, and Estate of Woodruff.

It is supposed that the capture of *Powell*, and *Co-hajo*, will tend to important results; and that now *Micanopy* and *Jumper*, with *Aligator*, and *Sam Jones*, will come in.

The Indians captured had but very little powder in their horns, and the majority of the rifles were in bad order—almost useless. There were forty rifles taken, and about twenty-seven ponies.

Gen. Hernandez takes up the line of march tomorrow, as far as Musquito and Volusia, for the purpose of securing the country and bringing in all parties of Indians and Negroes that may be discovered. *He will return in a few days*, when I will give the result of his expedition, together with a correct description of *Osceola*.

We have now in our Fort as prisoners, the following Chiefs—*Powell, Co-hajo, Phillip, Coo-a-coo-chy*, (son to Phillip) *Blue Snake, Euchee, Billy, and Suscanugger*—besides several minor Chiefs with about 140 or 150 Indian Warriors, Squaws, and their children. I think the Indian spirit must now be dampened, and that they cannot hold out much longer.

OCTOBER 23.

N. B. Ten more Warriors captured this morning by Maj. Ashby. *It appears that they* came into Fort Peyton to enquire for *Powell*, when they were taken prisoners.

HYMENEAL.

Married, *in this city*, by the Rev. Mr Mc. Elhinoy, on Thursday last, WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. of Dorchester county, to MARY ELLEN, youngest daughter of the late Edward Lloyd, of Wye House, Talbot county.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The following preamble and resolutions, a merited tribute of respect to the memory of Gwinn Harris, Esq. the late President of the Executive Council of this State, were submitted by Mr. Williams, at the late session of that body, unanimously adopted, and ordered to be placed upon the journal.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Oct. 17th, 1837.

Mr. Williams submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be placed on the Journal:

Whereas, since the last meeting of the Executive Department of the Government of Maryland, it has pleased the All-wise Ruler of the Universe to remove from the scene of his private and public usefulness, in this world, Gwinn Harris, late President of the Executive Council of this State; and whereas the Governor and surviving members of said Council regard the loss of such a man as the deceased, distinguished as he was by great private virtue and zeal in the public service, as a calamity to the community, more especially in the present unhappy juncture of affairs throughout the country; and whereas, during the intercourse which had long subsisted between the late President of the Council, and the rest of its members, they have always found in him the courteous gentleman, candid and true hearted friend, and upright, uncompromising patriot: and whereas they condole most sincerely and unaffectedly with the members of the family of said deceased, and sympathise with them in their grief for the loss of a relative, whose purity of motive, kindness of disposition, and unsullied moral deportment, were such as to endear him to and reflect honour upon the social circle of which he was the ornament and pride; and whereas they are desirous by every means within their power to manifest respect for the memory of one whose public services in the Navy of the United States, to which he was for many years attached, and the high civil station in his native state in which he had been placed by the will of his fellow citizens repeatedly expressed, were such as to promote the honour and elevate the character of both; and whereas they do not deem it respectful or proper that the remains of so distinguished a son of Maryland should be permitted to remain at a distance from those of his kindred, and in the land of strangers—Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Executive Department of the Government of Maryland, will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, as a mark of every respect for the memory of their late distinguished fellow citizen and associate, Gwinn Harris.

Resolved, That application be made to the family of the deceased for permission to cause his remains to be removed from the place where they are at present interred, and conveyed to the family vault or burial ground, and that any expenses attendant on said removal, be defrayed at the public charge.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions, signed by the Clerk of the Executive Council, be addressed to the family of the deceased, and be published in the papers.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of November next, for the purpose of settling with such of the supervisors as have not settled, hearing appeals, making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

T. J. COWMAN, Cl.

November 7 3t.

JACOB BASFORD,

Merchant Tailor,

HAS taken a Shop opposite Swann & Iglehart's Hotel, where he has just arrived with an elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which he offers to his friends and the public, and will have them made up in the most fashionable style, at low prices for Cash, or at short dates, to be met when due. He has adopted this method of business, and shall endeavour to pursue this course, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to give general satisfaction.

☞ TWO or THREE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Annapolis, October 26, 1837.—tf.

BASIL SHEPHARD,

Having declined business in favour of Mr. J. Basford, who has removed his Shop directly in front of Messrs. Swann & Iglehart's Hotel, wishes those that are indebted to him either by note, bond or open account, on his old business, or to the firm of Basil Shephard & Co. to call at his old stand, opposite Mr. J. Hughes', and settle the same. All who may have claims against him or the firm, will present them for settlement.

Any orders that may be sent to me, I will have them attended to.

B. S.

Annapolis, October 26, 1837.—tf.

WILLIAM BRYAN,

Merchant Tailor,

HAS just received a handsome assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

very superior in quality, and variety in colours, which he will make up in the most fashionable style, or to suit customers, at the shortest notice.

Gentlemen will find it to their interest to give him a call before they buy. His stand is directly opposite to Messrs. Swann & Iglehart's Hotel.

October 5.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed on the 19th inst. by Nicholas Edwin Watkins to him, assigning the whole of his property, real, personal and mixed, together with his Books of Account, all debts, rights and credits which he has, or is in any respect entitled to, for the benefit of his creditors, is alone authorised to dispose of and settle the same. All persons having claims against the said Nicholas Edwin Watkins, will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated, and those indebted to him are hereby warned not to settle their debts with any other person than the subscriber, or his order, which they are requested immediately to do.

JOHN NICHOLAS WATKINS.

July 26.

IN CHANCERY,

18th October, 1837.

George A. Thomas
vs.
Moses Lancaster.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the mortgaged property hereinafter mentioned, for the purpose of discharging the complainant's claim.

The bill states, that on or about the 15th day of July 1837, the complainant sold and conveyed to the defendant a parcel of land lying in Cecil county, called Yorkshire, containing about two hundred and fifty acres, and on the same day, to secure the purchase money for said land, amounting to the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, the said defendant, Moses Lancaster, executed a deed of mortgage to the complainant, by which he conveyed the said land to the complainant to secure the payment of said purchase money, in the manner following, to wit: the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars thereof on the seventeenth day of August in the year 1837, and the residue in two annual payments of two thousand dollars each—That the said Moses Lancaster has not paid the said sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, which fell due on the said 17th day of August in the year 1837, but has neglected and refused to pay the same, or any part thereof, by reason whereof the said mortgaged premises hath become forfeited. The bill also states, that the said defendant, Moses Lancaster, resides out of the state of Maryland.

It is therefore Ordered, That the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of November next, give notice to the said nonresident defendant of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court, in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 15th day of March next, to show cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

October 19. 3w.

TAXES! TAXES! TAXES!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who are indebted to the subscriber for TAXES, that immediate payment is required, and it is hoped that they will call and discharge the same, or be prepared to do so when called upon, if not, payment will be enforced according to law.

LEWIS N. SEWELL,
Collector of County and City Taxes.

August 24.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS FEES which have been delivered are collectable upon demand; being compelled by law to collect and pay over the same in sixty days from the delivery of said accounts, I hope that payment will be punctually made when called upon, if not I shall proceed to enforce payment according to law.

LEWIS N. SEWELL,
Deputy Sheriff.

August 24.

A CARD.

BARTER OR EXCHANGE.—WANTED, on landed security, Stock in the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company. Inquire at this Office.

Sept. 28.

SPECIE!

PERSONS purchasing Goods of the undersigned shall receive change, to one-half the amount purchased, in SPECIE.

DUBOIS & WEEMS.

October 12. 3t.

GEORGE McNEIR & SON,

Merchant Tailors,

HAVE just received a large assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

which they will make up in the most fashionable style, at the shortest notice.

Also, an assortment of

Gloves, Stocks, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, and Silk Hosiery, &c. &c.

Sept. 21.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that Henry Wayman of said county, brought before me as Strays trespassing on his enclosures, a dark bay MARE about seven years old, fourteen hands high, trots and gallops, had old shoes all round. Also a bay mare COLT, about three years old, long tail and mane, and does not appear to have been broken, trots and gallops, and appears much attached to each other. Given under hand of me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 2d day of October, 1837.

THOS BURGESS.

The owner of the above described Mare and Colt, is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY WAYMAN.

Poplar Spring, Anne-Arundel County.

October 12.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Pearce, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

THOMAS W. COLE, Adm'r.

October 5. 3w*

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,

September 20th, 1837.

IN pursuance of a joint resolution of the Boards of Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and of the Branch Bank at Easton, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a General Meeting of the Stockholders in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and its Branches, will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An Act to provide for the extension of the Charters of certain Banks therein mentioned," passed at December session 1836, and deciding whether or not they will accept the act, and comply with the provisions thereof.

By order,

TH. FRANKLIN, Cash.

Sept. 28.—6w

CASH FOR

ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES,

Including both sexes, from 10 to 35 years of age.

PERSONS having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the highest prices, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to buy and give higher prices than any other purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mrs. Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.

ISAAC F. PURVIS.

Sept. 19.

P. S.—Any communications left with Mr. John Lamb, will be promptly attended to.

I. F. P.

DR. BRANDRETH

WARNS the community, by advertising, so many persons, so frequently, are imposed upon by spurious medicines, that he has appointed

AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN,

FOR THE SALE OF HIS GENUINE

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

THE unprecedented success which has resulted from the adoption of Brandreth's Pills, during a period of upwards of 35 years, the numerous and extraordinary cures which they have performed upon hundreds of individuals whom they have rescued from almost inevitable death, after they had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent of the faculty—justify Dr. Brandreth, the proprietor of this Vegetable Universal Medicine, in warmly and conscientiously recommending it to the especial notice of the public.

Dr. Brandreth wishes mankind to consider this truth, that health solely depends on the state of purity in which the blood is kept, every part of the body being supplied daily with new blood from the food consumed, consequently, according to the pureness of that blood, so must the state of the body be more or less healthy. To obtain therefore, the most direct purifier of the blood, is a question of no little importance to every individual

That Brandreth's Pills are the most direct purifiers of the blood, there will be no doubt when it is considered that they have gained their present very extensive sale by their own intrinsic merit; proved by the numerous cures which they have accomplished in every variety of disease.

The peculiar action of these pills is most surprising; their operations being more or less powerful, according to the pureness of the circulating fluid. On a person in a fair state of health, who is only costive or slightly bilious, they will be scarcely felt on the contrary, if the complaint be chronic, and the constitution be much deranged, the effect generally at first is most powerful, until the system be freed from some of its most vitiated and turgid humours. This accomplished, doses sufficient to cause two or three copious evacuations daily, will soon remove the disease, and the constitution will be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor.

As a general Family Medicine, these Pills stand unrivalled. In many of the lingering complaints also, with which the human system is afflicted, they have been highly successful. The use of a few boxes will, in most cases, convince the patient of their beneficial properties. Indeed, a fair trial is all that is needful in their recommendation.

☞ Beware of COUNTERFEITS. If you want the GENUINE Medicine be sure and *keep clear* of DRUG STORES. No DRUGGIST or APOTHECARY sells the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS. Ask to see the Certificate of Agency. All the regularly appointed Agents have one. Price of Pills 25 cents the Box, with full directions.

☞ The SUBSCRIBER is the regularly appointed AGENT for ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, of whom the GENUINE MEDICINE can at all times be procured.

RICHARD WELLS.

I certify that the above named Richard Wells is the accredited agent for the sale of Dr Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills in the city of Annapolis.

R. R. GREEN, General Agent for Dr. Brandreth for Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia.

May 4. 6m.

A BY-LAW

Authorising a further issue of Certificates of Debt.

[Passed October 6, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That the Mayor cause to be prepared an additional amount of Certificates, or Evidences of Debt, not exceeding five thousand dollars, of a denomination of from six and one quarter cents to one dollar, which shall be signed by the Mayor, and when so signed shall be issued by him to such persons as may deposit with him an equivalent amount of such bank paper, as will be received on deposit in the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Sec. 2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the money so received by the Mayor shall be by him deposited in the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the City of Annapolis, subject to be drawn out upon the check of the Committee appointed by the order of the 10th of July 1837, and that said Committee be authorised to invest said money in the stock of the State of Maryland, or apply the same to the satisfaction of the debts now due from the City to the said Bank, and such other debts due from the City as the said Committee, or a majority thereof, shall deem most advantageous to the City: Provided however, that of the said fund the sum of $500 shall remain on deposit in the said bank for the purpose of redeeming the Certificates hereby authorised to be issued, upon a sudden emergency, and before other arrangements can be made for that purpose.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

October 12.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Conventions of the Province Maryland.

Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, and 1776.

Just received and for Sale by

D. RIDGELY,
Agent for the Publishers.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Attention is respectfully invited to the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper work, previously advertised to be published from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in its appearance a form for binding at the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make books cheap, because *all procured*. It will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are comparatively dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which volumes of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for *from four to six cents*; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books or Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now so ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great goods to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no further go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. *Books*, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage*.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address*. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned below.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
36 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞ Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEMM & TAYLOR.

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitations, and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, usually new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures, &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who aim at society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family, for a cent and a half a day, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either of the newly and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has constituted the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled

The Museum of Foreign Literature, Science, and Art,

price $6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio will be supplied for $10 00

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains double as much matter, as the Library, at half its price, or both are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00 Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers for taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

A very few full numbers of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription prices, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1835 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1833 and 1835, the whole can be had for $20 00; for this an immense quantity of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique of its kind. This privilege will, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE.

Oct. 8.

SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

DR. BRANDRETH has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE Brandreth Pills to the public. Every authorized agent must have the following Certificates of Agency, and it will be seen that a double forgery MUST be committed, before any one can procure a forged certificate, and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance ten years in the State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills, at least I hope so.

Copy of Certificate of Agency.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Security against Counterfeits.

The within named R. R. Green, of Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the State of *Maryland*, Virginia, and District of Columbia, in the United States of America; and this letter, which is signed by me, *Benjamin Brandreth*, in my own hand writing, must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States.—This caution has become absolutely necessary to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are out of the above popular Medicine.

This letter will be renewed every twelve months, therefore should any alteration be made in the date, do not purchase, there is doubt.

Signed,

B. BRANDRETH.

New York, January 1, 1837.

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.

☞ BE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN, that no DRUGGIST, or Drug Store Keeper, or any person in any wise connected with medicine, are allowed to sell the genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS, although it is well known to Dr. B. that there is scarcely a Drug Store but what (TO THEIR EFERNAL SHAME BE IT SPOKEN) sell the Counterfeit article.

Purchaser! ask to see the Certificate of Agency—all who sell the genuine Brandreth's Pills have one.

CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS! you cannot use too much caution in purchasing the far famed BRANDRETH PILLS. Above all never get them from DRUG STORES. APOTHECARIES are not allowed to sell the GENUINE PILLS. If you procure the *Genuine* you will get a *Medicine* from which you will reap incalculable benefit, and you will look back to the day when first you heard the name of BRANDRETH as the most auspicious era of your human existence.

BEWARE! O BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! Purchase only of Mr Richard Wells, or of such persons as he may authorise to sell the Genuine PILLS. Mr. Wells is the accredited Agent for Anne-Arundel county.

R. R. GREEN,

General Agent for Dr. Brandreth.

June 13 3m.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the 1st of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a coloured cover, the first number

OF A NEW PERIODICAL WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by WILLIAM E. BURTON, Philadelphia.

To whom all original Communications will be addressed.

THE announcement of a new Periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as "eagles soar, above the keen of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground, our pages will not be filled with abstruse predications, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical opinions in matters "caviare to the million." In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctives—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—always humorous and didactic—graphic delineations of men and manners—fervent and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty eight columns, each column containing one third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantage of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a fifth dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, and a ten dollar bill will command five copies. To all letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

June 30

SEVENTEEN OF THE POPULAR NOVELS,

Paul Ulric, Pelham,
Tremaine, Devereux,
Frank Mildmay, Paul Clifford,
King's Own, Eugene Aram,

BY BULWER AND MARRYATT.

Pelham, Last Days of Pompeii,
The Disowned, Rienzi,
Devereux, Falkland,
Paul Clifford, Pilgrims of the Rhine,
Eugene Aram,

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of

The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Marryatt, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be $21 25; and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost $6 50. They can be had of the publisher, at $3 50 for Bulwer, $3 for Marryatt, complete.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is $2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for $5.

L. A. GODEY & Co.

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading presses of this city:—

SATURDAY NEWS—The weekly paper with the above title, which we foretold a few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godey, McMichael & Neal. Such a trio never got together before.—Neal and McMichael beat all for writing, and Godey beats all for publishing; and a capital job they made of their first number, worthy all that was promised. We prophesy for them great success, and for their readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS.—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the ordinary standard and would not discredit the columns of the most popular newspaper of the British metropolis. Sustained in the same spirit, the *News* will soon win liberal patronage and enviable reputation. An amusing extract will be found in a subsequent column.—*Enquirer and Courier.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs. L. A. Godey, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing the requisite qualifications for conducting such a periodical in the most advantageous manner. The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of what is to be expected from the paper, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest size, issued by the Messrs. Godey, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their sheet. The Gentleman's Vade Mecum has been transferred to Messrs. God y & Co., and will be continued under the title of the Saturday News, which will contain besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore embodied in the Vade Mecum. We intended to publish their prospectus to-day, but have been prevented by want of room.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A. Godey, conductor of the Lady's Book; Joseph C. Neal, editor of the Pennsylvanian, and Morton McMichael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier. Judging from the first number we should consider that it will far exceed, for *original* matter, and new selections, any weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a *reprint* of any other Gazette, which is too much the case with the mammoth sheets of that city.—*Newcastle Gazette.*

The first number of the Philadelphia Saturday News has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best weekly papers in the Union. The name of the editors is a very creditable to the enterprising publisher and editors, its contents being various, entertaining and instructive. Those who wish a good family paper from the city, cannot do better than to subscribe for the Saturday News. It is published by L. A. Godey, and edited by Morton McMichael, and Joseph C. Neal, Esqrs.—*Derby Republican.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—The new Journal advertised in our paper under the above title, made its appearance last week, and is, very unquestionably on the "go ahead" system.—There is no doubt, but that the publisher, our friend Godey, whose Lady's Book we have in times past laboured to make our fair readers *fairly* in love with, will gain troops of friends in his new enterprise, and line his pockets to some purpose with the "needful." Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our paper head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—*Saturday Courier.*

Sept. 2.

SUBSCRIPTION

FOR VOL. IV. OF

THE CULTIVATOR,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the Cultivator, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. One volume contains as much matter as three ordinary duodecimos, which sell at from 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the husbandry of every gentleman may extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves. But for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

The entire series of the Cultivator will be sent to orders at 50 cents per volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together, neatly.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN.

February 4.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE,

Philadelphia, November 25, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a *Double Number*—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned, that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprize. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention.—It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs $4, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For *four cents* subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort—From time to time, as opportunity of serves, we propose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

THE SALMAGUNDI,

AND NEWS OF THE DAY,

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year; these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order, and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this regulation is strictly adhered to. Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term by forwarding a ten dollar note, postage paid.

☞ The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes to prevent their rubbing in the mail. Specimen Numbers will be issued on the first week in December, and every possible exertion will be made to publish the Salmagundi punctually. Embellishments, which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford, may be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞ Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Nov. 12

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding, and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but of very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good, to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge the power of concentration can no further go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars per club of five subscribers where the papers is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitters the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all the pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

No. 46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞ Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, for the above places, touching from the former ends at Duggan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday, has passengers on board will be landed at Annapolis.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1837. NO. 45.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

A BY-LAW

Authorizing a further issue of Certificates of Debt.

[Passed October 6, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That the Mayor cause to be prepared an additional amount of Certificates, or Evidences of Debt, not exceeding five thousand dollars, of a denomination of from six and one quarter cents to one Dollar, which shall be signed by the Mayor, and when so signed shall be issued by him to such persons as may deposit with him an equivalent amount of such bank paper, as will be received on Deposit in the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Sec 2 And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the money so received by the Mayor shall be by him deposited in the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the City of Annapolis, subject to be drawn out upon the check of the Committee appointed by the order of the 10th of July 1837, and that said Committee be authorised to invest said money in the stock of the State of Maryland, or apply the same to the satisfaction of the debts now due from the City to the said Bank, and such other debts due from the City as the said Committee, or a majority there of, shall deem most advantageous to the City; Provided however, that of the said fund the sum of $500 shall remain on deposit in the said bank for the purpose of redeeming the Certificates hereby authorised to be issued, upon a sudden emergency, and before other arrangements can be made for that purpose.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

October 12.

A BY-LAW

To open and establish the line of Compromise Street in the City of Annapolis, and for other purposes.

[Passed September 11th, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That the land included within the following metes and bounds, courses and distances, be, and the same is hereby declared to be a public street, and shall hereafter be for ever called and known by the name of Compromise street: beginning for the said street in a line of Church-street, and running from thence with the east end of the brick warehouse of the Messrs. Adam and John Miller, as follows, to wit: South twenty degrees fifteen minutes, East six hundred and ninety feet, to the water's edge, thence running and bounding on and with the water North nine degrees, West two hundred and forty feet, thence leaving the water and running parallel with the first line North twenty degrees fifteen minutes West four hundred and fifty-two feet to the line of Church-street aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the city commissioners and port wardens be and they are hereby required and directed to open said street, and remove all obstructions in the same.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordained, That the said commissioners are hereby authorised and required to cause a good and substantial wooden bridge to be erected over the run near the house of Daniel T. Hyde, of at least twelve feet breadth.

Sec 4. And be it established and ordained, That the sum of fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for defraying the expenses of surveying and opening said street and building the aforesaid bridge.

Provided always, and be it further established and ordained, That none of the petitioners for the said street shall be entitled to claim any damages from this corporation by reason of the opening of said street.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

Sept. 21.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that Albert G. Warfield, of Anne-Arundel county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 22d day of September, in the year 1837, as a Stray trespassing upon his enclosures, a SORREL MARE, about six years old, fourteen hands high, a star in the forehead, and a white stripe about six inches long on the nose, a white stripe on the right eye just above the sight, shod all round, switched tail, trots and canters, no other perceptible marks.

Given under my hand this 22d day of September 1837.

ALFRED WARFIELD.

The owner of the above described Mare is directed to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ALBERT G. WARFIELD,
near Lisbon, A. A. County.

Sept. 28. 3w.

POETRY.

THE BEAUTIES OF LIBERTY.

In all things that have beauty, there is nothing to man more comely than liberty.
MILTON.

When the dance of the shadows
At day break is done,
And the cheeks of the morning
Are red with the sun:
When he sinks in his glory
At eve from the view,
And calls up the planet
To blaze in the blue—
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see
More proud than the sight of a nation when free.

When the beautiful bend
Of the bow is above,
Like a collar of light
On the bosom of love,
When the moon in her mildness
Is floating on high,
Like a banner of silver
Hung out in the sky—
There is beauty. But earth has no beauty to see,
More proud than the front of a nation when free.

In the depths of the darkness
Unvaried in hue,
When the shadows are veiling
The breast of the blue,
When the voice of the tempest
At midnight is still
And the spirit of solitude
Sobs on the hill,
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the broad beaming brow of a nation when free.

In the breath of the morning
When nature's awake,
And calls up the chorus
To chant of the break,
In the voice of the echo
Unbound in the woods,
In the warbling of streams
And the foaming of floods
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the thrice hallowed sight of a nation that's free.

When the striving of surges
Is mad on the main,
Like the charge of a column
Of plumes on the plain,
When the thunder is up
From his cloud-cradled sleep,
And the tempest is treading
The path of the deep,
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the sun brilliant brow of a nation when free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DUELLING IN FRANCE.

An important and highly interesting case has lately been tried in the French Court of Cassation, in which the question submitted to the jury was, whether a person who slays another in single combat is liable to the consequences which usually ensue in ordinary cases of homicide (not justifiable.) The Court was very much crowded, it being announced that the President of the Chamber of Deputies (M. Procureur General Dupin) would enter at length upon the legal and moral question. The following are the circumstances out of which the case arose:

N. Y. Express.

In the month January last, at a party at Tours, a dispute arose over their wine between M. Passon, a pleader at the Tribunal of Commerce, and M. Baron, an avoué, which at length rose so high that M. Baron gave M. Passon a blow. A challenge ensued, and swords were the weapons agreed upon, although M. Baron declared that he had no skill in fencing. Two swords were produced, and drawn for by lots. The longest fell into the hands of M. Baron, who however, after a few passes, was killed by his adversary.

A prosecution for homicide was instituted against the survivor before the Tribunal de Premier Instance, at Tours, which declared that there was no grounds for the proceeding, as duelling was not noticed in the criminal code. Against this decision the Procureur-General appealed to the Royal Court at Orleans, which confirmed the judgment of the Tribunal, and the case was removed to the Court of Cassation at Paris, by further appeal.

M. Dehaussey stated the case, reminding the Court that the Procurer-General at Orleans had maintained that Articles 295 and 296 of the Criminal Code were generally applicable to every species of voluntary homicide without exception; and that, in 1818, the Court of Cassation declared that the practice of duelling was contrary to both religion and morality.

The President having inquired whether any advocate had received instructions to plead the part of M. Passon, and no one coming forward, M. Dupin, the Procurer General of the Court, made the following among other remarks:

Since the revolution of 1789, we have entered upon a career of common rights; and this community of rights forbids one man to kill his neighbour under any pretence whatever; and this is the reason why the prohibition of duelling had no occasion to be specially entered in our laws. [Applause at the bar.] In order to corroborate this principle, M. Dupin brought forward a number of facts, illustrating the history of our legislation upon this subject. For instance, he said that Lanjuinais, who formed part of the legislative committee, withdrew an article which he had presented against duelling, on the remark being made to him that the case came under the general law respecting homicides; and that one of the individuals who were entrusted with the formation of the code of 1810, when questioned as to the motive which induced them to be silent on the subject of duelling, replied, "Duelling is comprised in the general article upon homicides, but we would not do it the honour of specially mentioning it." [Applause at the bar.] "During 800 years," continued M. Dupin, "the Kings of France struggled with the nobility, who persisted in taking the law into their own hands." Gentlemen, our pride of social equality would be now a-days hurt at seeing a crime, reserved for our noblest especially, mentioned in our code of laws; tolerate then, no longer, I beseech you, a custom to which France has ever been opposed, even in the most disastrous times. The Belgic nation has no other code of laws than ours; nevertheless duelling is there suppressed each day, and punished; punished, I will venture to say, amidst the applause of Europe. Homicide committed in a duel, cannot be said to be unpremeditated. He who goes to fight, must be presumed to have the intention of killing his man; and if he does not succeed, it is not for a want of inclination. Will it be said that this is a case of legitimate self defence? That cannot be, since he repaired to the ground of his own free will, and if there is danger there for him, it is a danger he has himself created, in consequence of arrangements made with his adversary. Let us at once destroy this remnant of feudal prejudice, which is a disgrace to our age. Let us not suffer the continued existence of this gigantic evil, which carries mourning and affliction into the bosoms of so many families. Shall our fellow citizens be permitted to take each others lives for a word, a dubious look, for a dispute about precedence at table, &c. If you do not strike at duelling with the sword or the pistol, because it is not expressly mentioned in the law, neither can you meddle with parties who may fight with daggers or with knives, which are not mentioned more than the former. If you do not suppress single combat, neither can you meddle with combats of four or six, for these are not mentioned in the code, since private wars have been abolished. Magistrates, once more I implore of you to reform your system of legislation. Let not prejudice take possession of your minds; seek not the reputation of bravery, but justice. [Applause.] The *Vendetta* which exists in Corsica, is concentrated by an ancient prejudice: is that a reason why it should be tolerated? It is quite astonishing that in our days so many persons should cry out against the penalty inflicted by society, and should yield, at the same time, to private individuals the right of becoming executioners in their own cause. Is it not revolting to see it recorded every day in the journals, that men have lost their lives for the most trifling cause, and that every thing was conducted in the most honourable manner? [Laughter.] The Procureur General concluded by declaring that duellists ought to be prosecuted, leaving it to the jury to judge of the extenuating circumstances, if any, in conformity with the power accorded in the last revision of the code. "I am determined," addad M. Dupin, "to renew my efforts, if they should be required, lest I should suffer from the reproaches of my conscience. It is not a new legislation that is demanded of you, for you are not legislators; it is simply a verdict."

The Court, after the delivery of this address, which appeared to have produced a strong sensation, retired to deliberate, and returned at the expiration of about two hours. The President then pronounced his judgment at great length, adopting the reasoning of M. Dupin.

SUSPICIOUS PAYMENTS.

"How you do sare? How you get along through de time hard? How you make out vid de dem plaster shin-eh?" said a Frenchman yesterday to his barber.

"Oh, very well," replied the barber, "considering.

"Vat you consider, ha! Vat you call the consideration?"

"Considering the hard times, I mean."

"How much money you make in von day, heh?"

"Oh, about one dollar, or, so."

"Von dollar!"

"Yes, thereabouts."

"No more as von dollar? Don, sare, how you live? How you maintain your von vife—your lootle enfans!"

"My little what?"

"Enfans—vat you call de—de letull brat!"

"Oh, as well as I can."

"How many brat you got? Von, two, tree!"

"More than that."

"Four, five, six!"

"More than that."

"More? Begar! How much more! Seven, eight, nine?"

"More than that."

"More still? Mon Dieu! How you all keep 'em oh!"

"I keep 'em on bread and butter, and the best the city affords!"

"On bread and buttair!" exclaimed the Frenchman, jumping up half shaved, "Sacre diable!—Vere you get him, oh!—I cannot get nossin at all to keep my von, seme—mine von enfant—vat you call de vife and de brat—no sare. I cannot get nossin—never at all—since de dem bank stop do *suspicious payments.*—*Boston Post.*

AGRICULTURAL.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 6th, 1837.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener:

SIR—Knowing the interest you take in every thing that appertains to the agricultural advancement and prosperity of our country and how acceptable facts and practical experiments are to the conductors of the "Farmer and Gardener," I take the liberty of sending you, through the politeness of Capt. Frazier, agent of the Wilmington and Susquehanna rail road, a *loaf of bread* made from the Italian spring wheat raised on the farm of my enterprising wheat raising friend Philip Reybold, Esq. of this county, the present session, it being a part of the same bread produced at the agricultural dinner here on the 4th inst. Mr. Reybold, who is known to many of your readers as the President of our agricultural society, and one of the most prominent farmers in Delaware, stated to the members at the late quarterly meeting of the society held at Newark in this state, his experience and confidence in the success of the Italian Spring Wheat so highly spoken of lately in the North, and commented on in different publications.—From eight bushels of the seed procured by him from Rome, New York, he had raised he said about one hundred and twenty bushels, and had heard, and believed from its quality, that it would make *good bread*—Some of our old and respectable farmers present expressed doubts about *spring wheat*, the same grain they thought had *been tried in this state many years ago*, and that the flour from it was considered little better than rye flour—that it was dark and the bread heavy. It occurred to us to suggest a trial of the bread made from this wheat, and that a lot of it might be sent to a disinterested committee of two members of the society—the proposition was *immediately acceded to by Mr. Reybold*, and the wheat was liberally furnished by him. It was taken to mill by one of the committee, unmixed with any other wheat—ground and bolted in his presence, and baked by his cook in the usual manner. The result of the experiment you will see and judge for yourself. At the agricultural dinner, I need scarcely add, that it gave universal satisfaction to the large and intelligent company present (among whom were several celebrated millers heretofore rather sceptical, but who were convinced as well as gratified as *soon as they saw and eat* of the bread made from wheat sown on the 17th of March, when the disastrous state of the winter grain was well ascertained to be general throughout the country.) The good example of Major Reybold will be extensively followed in Delaware. A number of us have already ordered a large supply for seeding the ensuing spring. Enclosed I send you some grains just received by me in a letter from Mr. J. Hathway, Rome, New York, of this year's growth, and Major Reybold's crop is very much like it. It is very pretty grain—Mr. Hathway says of it, "that it produces well, and will succeed on worn and meagre land—and although the season has been very wet with them, and the grain not so bright as usual, still it is plump and heavy, and that a neighbour of his has just thrashed 35½ bushels of this wheat from 7-8 of an acre and two bushels sown.

To the wheat growers of Maryland and Virginia, and indeed of our whole middle states, in part of the country, we think this grain is destined to become of vital importance, and that it will succeed in those states as we have ascertained it will do in Delaware, I have not the least doubt. Here its yields has been about 30 *bushels to the acre, without manure, and on a* tolerable soil only:—whilst the winter wheat in adjoining fields, cultivated in the best manner, and by a good farmer, has not given half that crop, in consequence of the change in our winters, and the ravages of the Hessian fly. The loaf I send you is the best essay that can be given on the subject; as it settles and establishes the fact that good flour and *white and light bread* have been *made, exhibited* and *eaten*, for the first time in this state from *spring wheat*. This test, has made many converts to it with us, and although our farmers should not abandon winter grain altogether, it is a most happy reflection for them to know that they have a second resource in the *Italian Spring Wheat*, should their first crops fail.

To the doubtful and prejudiced farmer, perhaps the argument I have sent you (the bread itself) will scarcely be sufficient to convince him that the experiment will answer. All we need ask of him for the present is to lay aside his preconceived notions, and give it for a season or two, a fair and honest trial. The improving spirit of the age demands investigation into every reasonable proposition, and if its principles are found to be correct, an intelligent mind will soon adopt them.

I have detained you much longer on this interesting subject than I had intended, but as I have been highly gratified at the result of the experiment myself, you will excuse me for having been thus prolix:—perhaps much *better bread* made from spring wheat is familiar to you—to us, it is a novelty. I regret that you will not get it as fresh as it was served at the dinner table, and with the appliant of the *Lue premium* butter exhibited on that occasion. As some of your friends might like to see the heads of this wheat, I send a few plucked from the field before they were ripe and filled—they will convey, however, a good idea of its general character. It grows tall and presents almost the rich appearance of a field of cotton. The premium list, and detailed account of our agricultural and horticultural exhibitions, which took place on the 4th inst. are not yet published. I will send them to you for your paper as soon as they are out. I am happy to inform you that the proper agricultural spirit is getting up in Delaware.—The New Castle county Society has just held its second annual cattle show—Kent has organized a society, with some of her most prominent citizens at its head, and we doubt not now, that the good example set, will be followed by Sussex, and many of the adjoining counties of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Asking the aid of your valuable exertions to bring this state of things about.

I remain, yours,
Most respectfully,
JAMES W. THOMPSON.

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS NO COLLEGE, NO INSTITUTION, NO MONOPOLY, NO CHARTER, HE BEING QUITE SATISFIED TO REST ON THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

THE unprecedented success which has resulted from the adoption of Brandreth's Pills, during a period of upwards of 83 years, the numerous and extraordinary cures which they have performed upon hundreds of individuals whom they have rescued from almost inevitable death, after they had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent of the faculty—justify Dr Brandreth, the proprietor of this Vegetable Universal Medicine, in warmly and conscientiously recommending it to the especial notice of the public.

Dr. Brandreth wishes mankind to consider this truth, that health solely depends on the state of purity in which the blood is kept, every part of the body being supplied daily with new blood from the food consumed, consequently, according to the pureness of that blood, so must the state of the body be more or less healthy. To obtain therefore, the most direct purifier of the blood, is a question of no little importance to every individual.

That Brandreth's Pills are the most direct purifiers of the blood, there will be no doubt, when it is considered that they have gained their present very extensive sale by their own intrinsic merit; proved by the numerous cures which they have accomplished in every variety of disease.

The peculiar action of these pills is most surprising; their operations being more or less powerful according to the pureness of the circulating fluid. On a person in a fair state of health, who is only costive or slightly bilious, they will be scarcely felt; on the contrary, if the complaint be chronic, and the constitution be much deranged, the effect generally at first is most powerful, until the system be freed from some of its most vitiated and turgit humours. This accomplished, doses sufficient to cause two or three copious evacuations daily, will soon remove the disease, and the constitution will be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor.

As a general Family Medicine, these Pills stand unrivalled. In many of the lingering complaints also, with which the human system is afflicted, they have been highly successful. The use of a few boxes will, in most cases, convince the patient of their beneficial properties. Indeed, a fair trial is all that is needful in their recommendation.

☞ Beware of COUNTERFEITS. If you want the GENUINE Medicine be sure and *keep clear* of DRUG STORES. No DRUGGIST or APOTHECARY sells the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS. Ask to see the Certificate of Agency. All the regularly appointed Agents have one. Price of Pills 25 cents the Box, with full directions.

☞ The SUBSCRIBER is the regularly appointed AGENT for ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, of whom the GENUINE MEDICINE can at all times be procured.

RICHARD WELLS.

I certify that the above named Richard Wells is the accredited agent for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills in the city of Annapolis.

R. B. GREEN, General Agent
for Dr. Brandreth for Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia.

May 4. 6m.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that Henry Wayman of said county, brought before me as Strays trespassing on his enclosures, a dark bay MARE about seven years old, four hands high, trots and gallops, had old shoes all round. Also a bay mare COLT, about three years old, long tail and mane, and does not appear to have been broke, trots and gallops, and appears much attached to each other. Given under hand and seal this 2d day of October, 1837.

THOS BURGESS.

The owner of the above described Mare and Colt is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY WAYMAN.

P. O. Spa Spring, Anne-Arundel County.

October 16.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, November 9, 1837.

A coloured Woman in this city, a few nights since, gave birth to three children, two Boys and a Girl. The Mother and Infants are doing well.

The continuation of "Castle Crosier," has been unavoidably postponed.

OFFICIAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE,

DECEMBER SESSION, 1837.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

St. Mary's County—James R. Hopewell, John M. S. Causin, Wm Ford, George Crane.

Kent County—John McDaniel, John Usilton, Ebenezer Welch, James H. Gale.

Anne-Arundel County——McLane Brown, Leonard Iglehart, Cephas Simmons, R. W. Higgins.

Calvert County—Augustus R. Sollers, John Parran, Nathaniel Duke, Daniel Kent.

Charles County—Samuel H. Beall, John Hughes, William D. Merrick, James H. Carpenter.

Baltimore County—John C. Orrick, Thomas C. Risteau, Hugh Ely, James Turner.

Talbot County—John B. Kerr, Spry Denny, J. Boyle, Francis E. Jump.

Somerset County—Alexander S. Jones, C. C. Carroll, John T. Adams, Richard Lemmon.

Dorchester County—William Frazier, John F. Eccleston, N. I. Goldsborough, Reuben Tall.

Cecil County—Charles N. Parker, John W. Comegys, John Evans, Johnson Simpers.

Prince George's County—Thomas F. Bowie, William H. Tuck, Robert Ghiselin, Henry L. Coombs.

Annapolis City—Richard Swann, Thomas S. Alexander.

Queen-Anne's County—Wm. Grason, Lemuel Johnson, Samuel T. Harrison, Peter Wilmer

Worcester County—Teagle Townsend, Wm. H. Selby, Ebenezer Hearn, James Powell.

Frederick County——Daniel S. Biser, John W. Geyer, George W. Ent, Ezra Cramer.

Harford County—James W. Williams, Wm. L. Forwood, James Nelson, I. D. Maulsby.

Caroline County—James Carter, John Boon, Jr., James Turner, *John Jump of Elijah.*

Baltimore City—William F. Giles, Solomon Hillen, Jr., Francis Gallagher, Henry McKinnel.

Washington County——John H. Mann, Michael Swingley, Andrew Renten, John Witner, Jr.

Montgomery County—Robert M. Beam, S. N. C. White, Henry Griffith of L., L. A. Dawson.

Allegany County—John Neff, Daniel Blocher, Jonathan Huddleston, Michael C. Sprigg.

Carroll County——John B. Boyle, Jacob Shower, James G. Barret, Jacob Pouder, Jr.

Thirty were members of the last General Assembly; fifteen were members of former but not the last General Assembly, and forty-one are Colts, or members for the first time.

SENATE.

Western Shore.	Eastern Shore.
R. Thomas, Prest.	James B. Ricaud,
Levi Hillcary,	Thos. Wright of Th.
Robert M'Tidball,	Ed. N. Hambleton,
William Schley,	W. T. Goldsborough,
Richard I. Bowie,	Joseph S. Cottman,
Elias Brown,	Wm. U. Purnell.
Samuel Jones, Jr.	
Robert W. Kent,	
John Beckett.	

THANKSGIVING.

Governor *Pennington, of New Jersey*, has appointed Thursday the 30th inst. as a day of Public Thanksgiving in that State.

ARKANSAS.

Yell, V. B., is re-elected to Congress from this State. His majority over Ringgold is about 500.

GREAT SALE OF TOBACCO.

Messrs. Gerard sold at New York, on Wednesday, by auction, thirty hogsheads of Kentucky tobacco, which averaged within a fraction of ten cents a pound. This is a very extraordinary price, and such a one has not been obtained for a long series of years. The cause is, the extreme scarcity of the article; the stocks now, of all sorts, not being over five hundred hogsheads, against six thousand last year. A large supply has, it is said, accumulated at Lynchburg, whence it is detained for want of water in the river to bear it away. The stocks are light in Europe, and in all our ports, so that prices, in all probability, will rule higher for some time to come.

A New Hampshire farmer gathered seventy-two bushels of fair, handsome apples, enough to make nine barrels of cider, from one tree, and harvested twenty-five bushels of wheat from less than half an acre of land planted with one bushel of seed wheat. [*Eastern Paper.*

FLORIDA VOLUNTEERS.

Pursuant to public notice a meeting of persons disposed to form a Volunteer company to aid in prosecuting the Florida war, took place last evening at Reeside's Military Hall, North Gay street. Mr. P. C. Friese, the gentleman who called the meeting, was present and explained his views and the circumstances under which the company would be organized. Some of the persons present joined at once, and we are informed that many others are disposed to do so. We are requested to state that muster rolls for the names of such as are disposed to become members of the company are left at the Military Depot in Light-street, at Reeside's Military Hall, North Gay-street, at Whitehall on the Point, at the Hanoverian House on Cove st., and at Whitehall near Federal Hill; every information concerning terms of service can be had at the Military Depot in Light-street.—*Gaz.*

VOLUNTEERS FOR FLORIDA.

The Philadelphia Gazette states that upwards of 500 persons have volunteered in that city, to join the service of the Government in its efforts to subdue the Seminoles. One company, consisting exclusively of Germans, and intended as a troop of horse, paraded on Saturday last. The majority were young men, and most of them appeared hardy, strong, and well calculated for the service.

Office of the Commercial,
NEW YORK, Oct. 31—3½ P. M.

Our readers will doubtless remember the report that came from Wilmington on Saturday last, that a ship had been *seen on fire, somewhere* off the coast, in the neighbourhood of the Capes. This report is confirmed and particularized, by the following statement from the Providence Journal of yesterday.

To the Editor of the Providence Courier:

SIR—I take this early opportunity to inform you that the schr. William, Capt. Baxter, arrived last evening, eleven days from Hampton Roads. The captain brings information, that on Saturday, the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock, (noon) was in lat. 38 43, lon. 74 0, heading ENE. wind NNW. which soon hauled to NE.; tacked ship stood N. and W.; between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. saw a smoke, supposed to be a vessel on fire bearing ENE. distance about 9 miles: saw also, a topsail schooner tacking in different directions about her—wind was very light—continued to see the vessel on fire until sundown, but at that time saw no appearance of the schooner; bearing of the fire from the William at sun down, about E. which was also the bearing from Cape Henlopen.

Between 3 and 4, when the fire was first seen, Cape Henlopen bore from the William W. by N. 50 miles distant, at which time Captain Baxter supposed the object of the schooner at the fire, was to render assistance, and should have gone to her himself for that purpose had the wind permitted.

The William sailed in company with a ship all that day—supposed bound to New York, whose course and distance was on his larboard hand—highest about 5 miles.

Yours, very respectfully,
WILLIAM K. POTTER.

Office of the Philadelphia Gazette,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4—7 P. M.

THE SUSQUEHANNA—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We believe we can solve the mystery and explain the source on which the mistaken belief of the Philadelphia pilots originated. The owner of the ship Brittannia, of this port, has received a letter from Captain Clark, her commander, who states that on his voyage from Liverpool for Savannah, he was becalmed three days off the Capes of Delaware; that being in want of oil, candles, &c. he spoke a schooner for the purpose of obtaining a supply of them, and did obtain such supply on Saturday, the 21st ultimo. Now the Brittannia has a bright waist, is an old New York packet, and very much resembles the Susquehanna in appearance. Can there be a doubt, therefore, that the Brittannia and the schooner which supplied her were the vessels seen by the pilots?

The U. S. brig Porpoise and the Revenue Cutter Alert, which went out in search of the supposed pirate, returned yesterday.

THE WANDERING PIPER.

We have, on several former occasions, given, in common with others of our contemporaries, passing notices of this eccentric and charitable person, whose peregrinations have been so extensive over Great Britain and the United States. The following address from him "to the British public," as it *in some degree* explains away the mystery with which his pursuit invested, will doubtless amuse many of our readers:

"The unprecedented civility which I have met with from all grades of society in Great Britain and Ireland, during my rambles as 'the Wandering Piper,' has induced me to lay before them the following accurate statement of an undertaking, which, as yet, stands unrivalled in the annals of sporting. This much-talked of campaign originated in the London Coffee-house, on the 4th of November, 1824, among fourteen worthies who had retired here to put the copestone on a dinner given by an American gentleman, who was then making the tour of Europe. In the course of conversation, politics, religion, and the internal affairs in general of Great Britain and America, were freely discussed, and, among other topics, the laws affecting the poor of both nations were not forgotten. Much was said by the American party of their charitable institutions, their warlike prowess, magnanimity, independence, and unexampled hospitality. These arguments were as vigorously replied to by those representing the British Isles; the swindling and thieving propensities of the Yankees, their delph china ware, mahogany cucumber seeds, and wooden nutmegs, were dealt out without mercy or remorse.

In the course of the lengthened discussion, it was remarked by one of the members, as a *lift* to his own side of the question, that beggars and itinerant musicians had been known occasionally to make a competency for life in England in a very short period; whereas in America they might pipe like Orpheus, or like Tommy Puck in Astor Fair, and draw iron tears down Pluto's cheek,' without being able to coax a copper out of the Trapbox grasp of a Yankee. A good deal of disquisition afterwards ensued pro and con. which terminated in my finally and firmly agreeing to travel through Great Britain, Ireland, and the United States of America, disguised as a piper. Large wagers were now offered and accepted on both sides, his Majesty's liegers *still contending*, that, for one shilling the piper would receive in America, he would clear double that sum in Britain and Ireland. I accordingly commenced my piping in the summer of 1825, at Morpeth, a borough in Northumberland, reached London in the course of a few weeks, visited several towns in the county of Kent, and was driving a tolerably fair business, when my drone was silenced all at once by the interference of a relation whom I durst not contend with. This gentleman died in the beginning of 1827, in consequence of which hostilities were again renewed in July the following year, in connexion with a young man, who, like myself had more money than judgment, and who had bound himself to travel with a fiddle on the continent of Europe. To this gentleman some of the journals gave the title of Count Bender; but peace to his manes, he died at Rome in the end of 1831.

The public have already been made acquainted, through the columns of the different journals, with my perambulations in the United Kingdom, and the unprecedented kindness shown to me by some of the first families in Ireland during a confinement of many months, occasioned by the overturning of a stage coach, in the county of Carlow. To Sir Thomas Butler and family, and the Rev. Mr. Roberts, &c., I lie under such obligations, that a whole life, devoted to their service, would be but an inadequate recompense. Various attempts had been made to put an end to this arduous frolic, and at the time above mentioned, a northern nobleman used great exertions to accomplish the wished-for consummation, but without effect.—I continued my wandering for nearly twelve months after my recovery, and then sailed for America in March, 1833, where I succeeded far beyond my own expectations, or those of the other parties concerned; and, had I been at liberty or disposed to give the present explanation while in that country, there is little doubt but my earnings would have amounted to double the sum. As it is, I collected twenty-seven thousand six hundred dollars, every cent of which I expended, or bestowed on charitable institutions. It is my intention to wind up the whole of this complicated freak, by performing once more in all the principal cities and towns in Great Britain and Ireland, after the same manner that I did in the United States; that is, solicit permission from the chief magistrate of every place that I visit, and also the use of some public building to perform in, as playing in the streets is now entirely out of the question. In America, the state houses, court-rooms, theatres, city halls, and in many instances, churches were freely tendered. Should the same immunity be granted to me in this country, I have no doubt but I shall leave the field with honour to myself, and the heartfelt good wishes of thousands, both rich and poor. I certainly anticipate much pleasure from my second tour through the Great Nation, as I expect to see many of the cheerful faces with which I was so much pleased on former occasions, and to shake many a friendly hand.

Although my gains have been invariably applied to the use of the poor on both sides of the Atlantic, still I wish the world to know that I am under no obligation whatever to give them to private individuals, or charitable establishments; nor do I publish the amount of my former donations as a lure to bring people forward to my future exhibitions. I consider the money which I received for piping entirely my own property, and shall in all cases use it accordingly. Public opinion has been much at variance concerning me, and all descriptions of titles from a prince of the blood royal to a common mendicant, have been conferred on me. I merely announce myself as Mr. Stuart, the Wandering Piper, by which appellation I wish only to be known for the present. And although I allow that large bets are pending on the favourable termination of this extraordinary feat, yet I never told any one how far I am personally implicated. Every one who has heard of me is aware that my principal aim has all along been to preserve my incognito, and, to those busy bodies, who try to unmask me while out of my piping garb, I feel under no very particular obligation, and consequently shall treat them with the contempt they merit.

The following list of charitable donations does not contain one-third of the sums applied to benevolent purposes during my first tour in England, Ireland, and Scotland, a small trunk having been washed from the deck of a steamboat between Bristol and Swansea, by which means a great number of vouchers to that effect were destroyed. Letters have been lately forwarded to the authorities of the different cities and towns where such receipts were granted, with a request to have them renewed, when a reprint of this address shall be again laid before the public containing the whole amount.

My present tour will be concluded in much less time than the former, as I intend to travel with a horse and carriage; and I bind myself that all secrets shall be disclosed without reserve at the conclusion. To the gentlemen of the press who have at all times spoken well of me, I feel grateful for a good opinion from so high a quarter; to a very few Editors and private individuals who have represented me in a different light, I shall only say, that I trust they will never change their opinions of

THE WANDERING PIPER.
Liverpool, September 6, 1837.

We see, by the St. Louis Bulletin of 30th ult that new deputation of Indians are on their way to the seat of the general government. That paper says—

Thirty-five Indian Chiefs, under the direction of Major JOHN DOUGHERTY, arrived in this city on Saturday evening, and continued their journey to Washington city on last evening.

The party consists of deputations from the Pawnee Picts, Pawnee Loups, and Pawnee Republicans of the Pawnee nation, the Omahas, Ottoes, and Missouris. We have seldom seen a finer looking set of men, with intelligent countenances, and fine athletic figures. Dressed in the native wild costumes of their different tribes, they (during their peregrinations through the city no doubt wondering, though Indians generally hold it effeminate to express surprise,) presented quite a picturesque appearance.

We learn from Major Dougherty that the object of taking these Indians to Washington city, is to afford them an opportunity of witnessing the strength, power, and population of the U. States, and giving their Great Father, the President, an opportunity to impress upon their minds the necessity of their enforcing, if possible, a strict neutrality among the various tribes, and peace with all nations.

A RESURRECTION.

About forty years ago a Mr. Dean, then some twenty years of age, left this city and a large circle of relatives, to make a voyage to China, expecting to return with the same ship; but being cast away, he was doomed to the fate of a luckless wanderer in strange lands, without an opportunity of returning home till within a few days past. Nearly half the time of his absence was spent in confinement among the Turks, Spaniards, and the savages, of Madagascar; the last of whom cut off his nose. Strange to say, on his arrival in this city, a few days since, he found his mother still alive and well, together with his sisters and brothers, with all of whom his name had long been mentioned only as a tradition of the ancient times.—*N. Y. Sun.*

We mentioned yesterday the wreck of the schooner Velasco, near Matagorda. On the day before the disaster the following persons landed from her: Mr. A. W. Potter, lady and servant, of Alabama; Mr. Rich'd Matson, and lady, of Missouri; Mr. A. F. Thurman and father of Tennessee; Mr. A. Porter, of Tennessee; Mr. Huckerby, of Tennessee; Mr. McDonald, of Ohio; Mr. Winfree, of N. C. and twelve young men, mechanics, whose names cannot be ascertained—making only *twenty two* out of the ninety *two passengers* on board, who escaped a watery grave.

From the New Orleans Bee, Oct. 30.

HALF PAST 3 A. M.

A fire broke out on board the ship Edward Bonnaffe which was to sail in a few days for New York.

HALF PAST 4.

She is an entire sheet of flame, and notwithstanding the exertions of our firemen, the vessel and cargo will be lost.

NORFOLK, Nov. 5.

ANOTHER SHIPWRECK.

The schr. Tyson, Benjamin Mabee, master, 4 days from Eastport, with a cargo of plaister, fish and lard, bound to Baltimore, went ashore on Hog Island, on Sunday morning 4 o'clock, 29th ult. Crew saved—vessel and cargo with the exception of anchors and cable and a small quantity of rigging, lost.—*Beacon.*

A gentleman from Princess Anne county reports that there is a vessel sunk 11 miles to the southward of Cape Henry and about 3 miles from the land—part of one of her masts which was broken off about 12 feet from the deck, was on the deck with rigging attached. The other mast appeared to be fast to the hull of the vessel. Nothing had come ashore from her.—*Ib*

Extract from the log book of schr. Vicent, Sanborn, from New Orleans.

"15th Oct. lat. 25 21, boarded a schooner and found that she was deserted—her sails torn to pieces, and had about three feet water in her hold—had part of a cargo on board which appeared to be all damaged."

We learn from the mate of the above schooner that she was a Spanish droger—was a bay built vessel, and had an assorted cargo on board; she had been previously boarded, as her anchors and chains were gone and her sails lying loose about deck—the foresail being unbent from the gaff.—*Ib.*

HEARTLESS VILLAINY.

Yesterday, officer Bowyer arrested a young man named Owen Cooke, upon a charge of bigamy, and brought him before the sitting magistrate. The allegations against the prisoner were, that about two years ago he married a respectable young lady in Vermont, with whom he lived about six months, when he suddenly abandoned her and went to reside at Albany. Having there passed for a single man, he paid his addresses to a young lady aged about 16 years, the daughter of a respectable citizen of that place, whom he married some three weeks ago, and ran away from her the next morning after the nuptials had been solemnized. The gay Lothario having done as much mischief as he could at the North, came down to this city, and took passage for New Orleans, when his villainous career was arrested by the above named officer, just as he was in the act of embarking on board the ship Robert Owen. After an examination the magistrate ordered him to be committed to await his trial for the offence. [*N. Y. Express.*

A REMEDY.

A London editor, who professes to dislike "extreme measures," gives it as his opinion, that to prevent steamboat disasters, an engineer should be hanged every week, and a proprietor every fortnight, till the accidents cease. The executions, he thinks, would not last long. [*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

Reported for the Journal of Commerce.

POLICE OFFICE, NOV. 3.

Scramble for Specie.—Yesterday evening, a young man named William Newton, went to the office window of Mr. Oakley, money broker, in Broadway, and deliberately broke a pane of glass, thrust his hand through the aperture, and hauled out a piece of velvet on which were lying several hundred dollars in gold and silver, and scattered them through the street. Unfortunately for Mr. Oakley, there happened to be a crowd of young vagabonds there at the moment, who picked it up as fast as they could, and ran off with (as Mr. Oakley thinks) 2 or 300 of it. A gentleman who happened to be passing, seized Newton, who made no effort to escape, and came quietly to the Police Office, where he conducted himself in such a manner to give *reason for supposing* he must be insane. He was committed for further examination this morning.

VOMITING A SNAKE.

The Muncy (Penn.) Telegraph says that a Mr. Robert Cooke of that place lately threw a *live snake* from his stomach in a fit of vomiting. It was six inches in length, and of a mouse colour, supposed to be a young water snake.—In hunting, some weeks ago, he stopped to drink from a spring, and he thinks he must have swallowed it at that time.

THREE DEERS AT A SHOT.

The Mount Holly Republican mentions that Job Irick, while hunting deer in the pines of Burlington County, a few days ago, killed three at a shot.

ITEMS.

The bridge at Weldon will it is said be finished in a few days, when the locomotive will pass over and continue to Halifax, N. C. Several cars, heavily laden, have already crossed it in its unfinished state. The cars are at present taken by horse power from Weldon to Halifax.—*Richmond Compiler.*

The Mexican troops stationed at Metamoras are said to have a most decided aversion to being led against Texas. Some of them go so far as to openly state that they could not be prevailed upon to march against her at any price. The intended object of the force is not known, it being kept in the greatest secrecy.

Remember that he is indeed the wisest and the happiest man, who by constant attention of thought he discovers the greatest opportunity of doing good, and with ardent and animated resolution breaks through every opposition, that he may improve these opportunities.—*Doddridge.*

Since the first of March to the first of October past, no less than *ninety-four* dwelling houses have been built in Quincy (Illinois) including a large hotel, (counting only one) in which there are 7 stores.

Gaming is a magical stream; if you do but wade far enough into it to wet the soles of your feet, there is an influence in the water which draws you almost irresistibly in deeper and deeper, till you are sucked into the roaring vortex and perish.

Joseph Gillon, writer of the Signet, was an early friend of Sir Walter Scott, and a man of genuine humour. Calling on him one day in his writing office, Scott said,

"Why, Joseph, this place is as hot as an oven."

"Well, well," quoth Gillon, "and it is here that I make my bread."

The New York Gazette says:—We understand that Mr. Southard will in a few days resign his seat in the United States Senate, and that Mr. Frelinghuysen is likely to take his place.

The Pottsville Journal has the following curious notice—"Wanted, a nurse to take charge of a basket of children, left at this office a short time since."

Bulwer says in Multravers, "there is no anguish like the error of which we feel ashamed."

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Wednesday morning, the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. McElhiney, JAMES R. HOPEWELL, Esq. of St. Mary's county, to Miss ANTOINETTA, daughter of Thos. Culbreth, Esq. of this city.

——on the 1st inst. at Wilderness, Talbot county, THOMAS R. KENT, Esq. to SARAH O., eldest daughter of the late Gov. Martin.

——on yesterday morning, by the Rev. Robert S. Vinton, Mr. PHILIP C. CLAYTON, to Miss CATHERINE G. SCHWRAR, all of this city.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Sunday last, at an advanced age, Mrs. ELIZABETH RAWLINGS, of this city.

Upon the death of Cadet BENJAMIN F. BADEN, of Maryland, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of his former class-mates and associates, expressive of their feelings upon the melancholy occurrence.

Resolved, That we do sincerely sympathise with the friends of Cadet BENJAMIN F. BADEN, whose death has deprived his family of an affectionate relative, and us of an esteemed and honoured class-mate.

Resolved, That in token of our high respect for the many amiable qualities of the deceased, we will (with the consent of his relatives) erect a MONUMENT to his Memory at WEST POINT.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chairman, to superintend the erection of this Monument.

Resolved, That Cadets F. W. Smith, H. P. Hammond, and M. Harrison, constitute a committee to address in our behalf a letter of condolence, and transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Army and Navy Chronicle, Baltimore Gazette, and American.

J. M. B. LEACH, Chairman.
CHAS. J. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
West Point, Oct. 28.

A CARD.

CASTLE CROSIER;

(REVISED.)

PRICE PER COPY $1 50.

SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS to the above work are lodged at the County Court office, Mr. Hughes' Store, at the Office of the Maryland Gazette, and at the State Library.

November 9.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, dated 16th October 1837, passed in a cause wherein Robert Carr was complainant, and Philip W Witright and Mary E. Witright defendants, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale on the premises, at 12 o'clock, M on MONDAY the 13th day of November, the Real Estate of the defendants, partitioned to them by decree of said court, passed 16th May last, in a cause wherein George W. Hyde was complainant, and they and others defendants, consisting of part of a tract of Land called Harrison's Security, lying in the Swamp, in Anne-Arundel county, adjoining the lands of George W. Hyde, John C. Weems, Gassaway Winterson and others, consisting of about

187 ACRES,

more or less. This Land constituted part of the Dwelling Plantation of the late Philip Witright.

The Terms of Sale are—One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the final ratification, and the balance in *four* equal half-yearly instalments, from the day of sale; the whole to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bonds with sureties to be approved of by the trustee.

A. RANDALL, Trustee.

November 9.—ts.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that Thomas I. Hobbs, of said county, brought before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for said county, as a Stray trespassing on his enclosures, a YOUNG MARE, rising four years old, about sixteen hands high, she is a kind of sorrel roan, has a flax mane and tail, both hind feet white nearly up to the knee joint, she is shod all round, and has been worked in gear, no gaits except trot and gallop, she is somewhat scarified.

Given under my hand this 1st day of November 1837.

NATHAN SHIPLEY, J. P.
A. A. County.

Came to the subscriber living on the eighteenth mile of the Baltimore and Frederick-Town Turnpike Road, on the 30th day of October last, the above described Mare as a stray. The owner of said Mare is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS I. HOBBS.

November 9 —3t*

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at eight o'clock, for the above places from the lower end of Dugan's wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michaels, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis $1 50, to St. Michaels and Wye Landing $2 50.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

November 9.

NEW PAPER.

THE

BALTIMORE KALEIDOSCOPE,

And Weekly Express,

RECENTLY commenced, and now published every *Saturday*, by YOUNG & ABRAHAMS, at the South East corner of Market and Gay streets, Baltimore. *L. A. Wilmer*, editor. Price $2 per annum.

This paper will contain a great variety of original and selected matter, news, literary and scientific articles, notices of new books, and animadversions on the most popular topics of the day. The publishers have made such arrangements as enable them to promise with confidence that the *Kaleidoscope* shall not be surpassed by any other similar paper in the Union, not only in point of utility, but in the various qualities which make a newspaper attractive and desirable.

One Dollar, in advance, will be received as payment in full for six months. The terms of advertising are moderate. Letters or communications to the editor or publisher, *if post paid*, will receive prompt attention; and the paper will be forwarded to any part of the country, where it may be ordered.—Subscribers at a *distance* are requested to enclose the amount of their subscription, (at least for six months,) when they order the paper.

Baltimore, Nov. 9, 1837.

A CARD.

QUARTER OR EXCHANGE.—WANTED, on landed security, Stock in the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company. Inquire at this Office.

Sept. 23.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Conventions of the Province Maryland. *Held at the City of Annapolis*, in 1774, 1775, and 1776.

Just received and for Sale by

D. RIDGELY,

Agent for the Publishers.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of November next, for the purpose of settling with such of the supervisors as have not settled, hearing appeals, making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

November 2 R. tm.

JACOB BASFORD,

Merchant Tailor,

HAS taken a Shop opposite Swann & Iglehart's Hotel, where he has just arrived with an elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which he offers to his friends and the public, and will have them made up in the most fashionable style, at low prices for Cash, or at short dates, to be met when due. He has adopted this method of business, and shall endeavour to pursue this course, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to give general satisfaction.

☞ TWO or THREE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Annapolis, October 26, 1837.—tf.

BASIL SHEPHARD,

Having declined business in favour of Mr. J. Basford, who has removed his Shop directly in front of Messrs. Swann & Iglehart's Hotel, wishes those that are indebted to him either by note, bond or open account, on his old business, or to the firm of Basil Shephard & Co. to call at his old stand, opposite Mr. J. Hughes', and settle the same. All who may have claims against him or the firm, will present them for settlement.

Any orders that may be sent to me, I will have them attended to.

B. S.

Annapolis, October 26, 1837.—tf.

WILLIAM BRYAN,

Merchant Tailor,

HAS just received a handsome assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

very superior in quality, and variety in colours, which he will make up in the most fashionable style, or to suit customers, at the shortest notice.

Gentlemen will find it to their interest to give him a call before they buy. His stand is directly opposite to Messrs. Swann & Iglehart's Hotel.

October 5.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed on the 19th inst. by Nicholas Edwin Watkins to him, assigning the whole of his property, real, personal and mixed, together with his Books of Account, all debts, rights and credits which he has, or is in any respect entitled to, for the benefit of his creditors, is alone authorised to dispose of and settle the same. All persons having claims against the said Nicholas Edwin Watkins, will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated, and those indebted to him are hereby warned not to settle their debts with any other person than the subscriber, or his order, which they are requested immediately to do.

JOHN NICHOLAS WATKINS.

July 26.

IN CHANCERY,

18th October, 1837.

George A. Thomas
vs.
Moses Lancaster.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the mortgaged property hereinafter mentioned, for the purpose of discharging the complainant's claim.

The bill states, that on or about the 15th day of July 1837, the complainant sold and conveyed to the defendant a parcel of land lying in Cecil county, called Yorkshire, containing about two hundred and fifty acres, and on the same day, to secure the purchase money for said land, amounting to the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, the said defendant, Moses Lancaster, executed a deed of mortgage to the complainant, by which he conveyed the said land to the complainant to secure the payment of said purchase money, in the manner following, to wit: the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars thereof on the seventeenth day of August in the year 1837, and the residue in two annual payments of two thousand dollars each—That the said Moses Lancaster has not paid the said sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, which fell due on the said 17th day of August in the year 1837, but has neglected and refused to pay the same, or any part thereof, by reason whereof the said mortgaged premises hath become forfeited. The bill also states, that the said defendant, Moses Lancaster, resides out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon Ordered, That the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of November next, give notice to the said nonresident defendant of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court, in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 18th day of March next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy—Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

October 19. 3w.

TAXES! TAXES! TAXES!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who are indebted to the subscriber for TAXES, that immediate payment is required, and it is hoped that they will call and discharge the same, or be prepared to do so when called upon, if not, payment will be enforced according to law.

LEWIS N. SEWELL,
Collector of County and City Taxes.

August 24.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS FEES which have been delivered are collectable upon demand; being compelled by law to collect and pay over the same in sixty days from the delivery of said accounts, I hope that payment will be punctually made when called upon, if not I shall proceed to enforce payment according to law.

LEWIS N. SEWELL,
Deputy Sheriff.

August 24.

GEORGE McNEIR & SON,

Merchant Tailors,

HAVE just received a large assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

which they will make up in the most fashionable style, at the shortest notice.

Also, an assortment of

Gloves, Stocks, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, and Silk Hosiery, &c. &c.

Sept. 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obteined from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Pearce, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

THOMAS W. COLE, Adm'r.

October 5. 3w*

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,

September 20th, 1837.

IN pursuance of a joint resolution of the Boards of Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and of the Branch Bank at Easton, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a General Meeting of the Stockholders in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and its Branches, will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An Act to provide for the extension of the Charters of certain Banks therein mentioned," passed at December session 1836, and deciding whether or not they will accept the act, and comply with the provisions thereof.

By order,

THOS. FRANKLIN, Cash.

Sept. 28.—6w.

SUBSCRIPTION

FOR VOL. IV. OF

THE CULTIVATOR,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowlegments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, to the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, *that contains more matter* directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. *One* volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as *five* ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

☞ The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for $5.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN,
Annapolis.

February 4.

CASH FOR

ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES,

Including both sexes, from 10 to 35 years of age.

PERSONS having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the highest prices, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to buy and give higher prices than any other purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mrs. Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.

ISAAC F. PURVIS.

Sept. 12. R

P. S.—Any communications left with Mr. John Lamb, will be promptly attended to.

P.

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS NO COLLEGE, NO INSTITUTION, NO MONOPOLY, NO CHARTER, BE ASSURED QUITE SATISFIED TO REST ON THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

THE unprecedented success which has resulted from the adoption of Brandreth's Pills, during a period of upwards of 35 years, the numerous and extraordinary cures which they have performed upon hundreds of individuals whom they have rescued from almost inevitable death, after they had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent of the faculty—justify Dr. Brandreth, the proprietor of this Vegetable Universal Medicine, in warmly and conscientiously recommending it to the especial notice of the public.

Dr. Brandreth wishes mankind to consider this truth, that health solely depends on the state of purity in which the blood is kept, every part of the body being supplied daily with new blood from the food consumed, consequently, according to the pureness of that blood, so must the state of the body be more or less healthy. To obtain therefore, the most direct purifier of the blood, is a question of no little importance to every individual

That Brandreth's Pills are the most direct purifiers of the blood, there will be no doubt when it is considered that they have gained their present very extensive sale by their own intrinsic merit; proved by the numerous cures which they have accomplished in every variety of disease.

The peculiar action of these pills is most surprising; their operations being more or less powerful according to the pureness of the circulating fluid. On a person in a fair state of health, who is only costive or slightly bilious, they will be scarcely felt; on the contrary, if the complaint be chronic, and the constitution be much deranged, the effect generally at first is most powerful, until the system be freed from some of its most vitiated and turgit humours. This accomplished, doses sufficient to cause two or three copious evacuations daily, will soon remove the disease, and the constitution will be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor.

As a general Family Medicine, these Pills stand unrivalled. In many of the lingering complaints also, with which the human system is afflicted, they have been highly successful. The use of a few boxes will, in most cases, convince the patient of their beneficial properties. Indeed, a fair trial is all that is needful in their recommendation.

☞ Beware of COUNTERFEITS. If you want the GENUINE Medicine be sure and *keep clear* of DRUG STORES. No DRUGGIST or APOTHECARY sells the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS. Ask to see the Certificate of Agency. All the regularly appointed Agents have one. Price of Pills 25 cents the Box, with full directions.

☞ The SUBSCRIBER is the regularly appointed AGENT for ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, of whom the GENUINE MEDICINE can at all times be procured.

RICHARD WELLS.

I certify that the above named Richard Wells is the accredited agent for the sale of Dr Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills in the city of Annapolis.

R. R GREEN, General Agent for Dr. Brandreth for Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia.

May 4. 6m.

A BY-LAW

Authorising a further issue of Certificates of Debt.

[Passed October 6, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That the Mayor cause to be prepared an additional amount of Certificates, or Evidences of Debt, not exceeding five thousand dollars, of a denomination of from six and one quarter cents to one dollar, which shall be signed by the Mayor, and when so signed shall be issued by him to such persons as may deposit with him an equivalent amount of such bank paper, as will be received on deposit in the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Sec 2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the money so received by the Mayor shall be by him deposited in the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the City of Annapolis, subject to be drawn out upon the check of the Committee appointed by the order of the 10th of July 1837, and that said Committee be authorised to invest said money in the stock of the State of Maryland, or apply the same to the satisfaction of the debts now due from the City to the said Bank, and such other debts due from the City as the said Committee, or a majority thereof, shall deem most advantageous to the City; Provided however, that of the said fund the sum of $500 shall remain on deposit in the said bank for the purpose of redeeming the Certificates hereby authorised to be issued, upon a sudden emergency, and before other arrangements can be made for that purpose.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

October 12.

SPECIE!

PERSONS purchasing Goods of the undersigned shall receive change, to one-half the amount purchased, in SPECIE.

DUBOIS & WEEMS.

October 12. 3t.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make books cheap beyond all precedent. It will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are *comparatively* dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for from *four* to *six cents*; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1838, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and *most entertaining*, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." No *book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be *two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address.* To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the *non fulfilment of the contract* can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Eee's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞ Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library.
BOOKS BY MAIL.
PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW, VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intelle[ctual] merit, which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a resting point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the world's mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and various adventures, &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London and Dublin volumes is thus annually furnished for weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and this work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five Dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must give to the whole family that has been supplied with it more than two years' reading. No money has been spent more profitably than this; the work has constituted the pleasure of hundreds, who, but for its cheapness, must have been ignorant, or thrown into the streets and dissipated society. The increase supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a moral improvement, and a substitute for the usual lack of rife listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, and accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new Books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $3 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

THIS periodical contains half as much matter as the *Library*, at *half its price*; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1835 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1834 and 1835, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

Seventh, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12 00.

Oct. 8.

SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

DR. BRANDRETH has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE Brandreth Pills to the public. Every authorised agent must have the following Certificates of Agency, and it will be seen that a double forgery MUST be committed before any one can procure a forged certificate, and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance ten years in the State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills; at least *I hope so.*

Copy of Certificate of Agency.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Security against Counterfeits.

The within named R. R. Green, of Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the State of Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia, in the United States of America; and this letter, which is signed by me, *Benjamin Brandreth*, in my own hand writing—must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States.—This caution has become absolutely necessary to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are out of the above popular Medicine.

This letter will be renewed every twelve months, therefore should any alteration be made in the date, do not purchase, there is doubt.

Signed,

B BRANDRETH.

New York, January 1, 1837.

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.

☞ BE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN, that no DRUGGIST, or Drug Store Keeper, or any person in any wise connected with medicine, are allowed to sell the genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS, although it is well known to Dr B that there is scarcely a Drug Store but what (TO THEIR ETERNAL SHAME BE IT SPOKEN) sell the Counterfeit article.

Purchasers! ask to see the Certificate of Agency—if also sell the genuine Brandreth's Pills have one.

CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS! you cannot use too much caution in purchasing the Genuine BRANDRETH PILLS. Above all never get them from DRUG STORES, APOTHECARIES or PEDLARS. To sell the GENUINE PILL [illegible] the *Genuine* you will get [illegible] you will reap the real benefit, and you will look back to the day when first you heard the name of BRANDRETH as the most auspicious era of your human existence.

BEWARE! O BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! Purchase only of Dr Brandreth's Agents, or of such persons as he may authorise to sell the Genuine Pills. Mr. Wells is the accredited Agent for Anne-Arundel county.

R R GREEN,

General Agent for Dr. Brandreth.

June 15. 3m.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the 1st of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a coloured cover, the first number

OF A NEW PERIODICAL WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

Edited by WILLIAM E BURTON, Philadelphia.

To whom all original Communications should be addressed.

THE announcement of a new Periodical in the present state of affairs, may excite some feeling of surprise but having contemplated the alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietor deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangement and produce a periodical combining the [illegible] some points of the old work, but conducted with [illegible] energy and talent to ensure the success of [illegible] new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its patronage, with the certainty of payment to the enterprising proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as "eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predications, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "caviary to the million." In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctives—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic—graphic delineations of men and manners—free and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year and the proprietor pledges himself that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be *THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.*

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

Letters, post paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

June 25.

SEVENTEEN POPULAR NOVELS,

VIZ:

Peter Simple,	Newton Forster,
Jacob Faithful,	Pacha of Many Tales,
Pirate and Three Cutters,	Japhet in Search of his Father,
Frank Mildmay,	
King's Own,	

BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT.

Pelham,	Last Days of Pompeii,
The Disowned,	Rienzi,
Devereux,	Falkland,
Paul Clifford,	Pilgrims of the Rhine,
Eugene Aram,	

BY E. L. BULWER,

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of

The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Marryatt, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be $21 25; and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost $6 50. They can be had of the publisher, at $3 50 for Bulwer $3 for Marryatt, each.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is $2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for $5.

L. A. GODEY & Co.

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading presses of this city:—

SATURDAY NEWS—The weekly paper with the above title, which we foretold a few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godey, McMichael & Neal. Such a trio never got together before.—Neal and McMichael beat all for writing, and Godey beats all for publishing, and a capital job they made of their first number, worthy all that was promised. We prophesy for them great success, and of course readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this newspaper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the ordinary standard and would not discredit the columns of the most popular newspaper of the British metropolis. Sustained in the same spirit, the News will soon win general patronage and enviable reputation. An interesting extract will be found in a subsequent column.—*Inquirer and Courier.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issues from Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander which has been by him transferred to Messrs. L. A Godey, J C Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing the requisite qualifications for conducting such a periodical in the most advantageous manner. The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of what may be expected from the paper, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars.—*Baltimore Gazette*

We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godey, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a fair share of entertainment and interest to their sheet. The Gentleman's Vade Mecum has been transferred to Messrs Godey & Co., and will be continued under the title of the Saturday News, which will contain besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore embodied in the Vade Mecum. We intended to publish their prospectus to-day, but have been prevented by want of room.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A Godey, conductor of the Lady's Book; Joseph C. Neal, editor of the Pennsylvanian, and Morton McMichael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier. Judging from the first number we should conclude that it will far exceed, for *original* matter, and new selections, any weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a *reprint* of any other Gazette, which is too much the case with the mammoth sheets of that city.—*Newcastle Gazette.*

The first number of the Philadelphia Saturday News has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best weekly papers in the Union. The number before us is very creditable to the enterprising publisher and editors, its contents being various, entertaining and instructive. Those who wish a good family paper from the city cannot do better than to subscribe for the Saturday News. It is published by L. A. Godey, and edited by Morton McMichael, and Joseph C. Neal, Esqrs.—*Darby Republican.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—The new Journal advertised in our paper under the above title, made its appearance last week, and is, very unequivocally on the "go ahead" system.—There is no doubt, but that the publisher, our friend Godey, whose Lady's Book we have in times past laboured to make our *fair* readers *fairly* in love with, will gain troops of friends in his new enterprise, and line his pockets to some purpose with the "needful." Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our police head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—*Saturday Courier.*

Sept. 1.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR VOL. IV. OF THE CULTIVATOR,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our *personal contributions*, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. *One* volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as *five* ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

☞ The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together 11 vols. for $5.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN,

Annapolis.

February 4.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

THERE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a *Double Number*—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprize. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention.—It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs $1, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For *four cents* subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may see occasion to say, however, that in enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort. From time to time, as opportunity offers, we propose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the *want of a proper channel for their preservation*, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—☞ and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞ Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞ The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞ THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞ Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

A NEW AND GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make *books cheap beyond all precedent*. It will contain the works of the day, which are both sought after, but *see comparatively few*, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for from *four to six cents*; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to our increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly *sheet*, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of *five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address.* To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞ Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end of Dugan's wharf, and returns on Monday and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOE.

Maryland Gazette.

[Passed October 6, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That the Mayor cause to be prepared an additional number of Certificates, or Evidences of Debt, not exceeding five thousand dollars, of a denomination of from six and one quarter cents to one dollar, which shall be signed by the Mayor, and when so signed shall be issued by him to such persons as may deposit with him the equivalent amount of such bank paper, as shall be received on deposit in the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Sec. 2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the money so received by the Mayor shall be by him deposited in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, to the credit of the City of Annapolis, subject to be drawn out upon the check of the Committee appointed by the order of the 10th of July 1837, and that said Committee be authorized to invest said money in the stock of the State of Maryland, or apply the same to the satisfaction of the debts now due from the City to the said Bank, and such other debts due from the City as the said Committee or a majority thereof, shall deem most advantageous to the City: Provided however, that of the said fund the sum of $500 shall remain on deposit in the said bank for the purpose of redeeming the Certificates hereby authorized to be issued, upon a sudden emergency, and before other arrangements can be made for that purpose.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

Attest: [illegible]

A BY-LAW

To open and establish the line of Compromise Street in the City of Annapolis, and for other purposes.

[Passed September 11th, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That the land included within the following metes and bounds, courses and distances, viz: and the same is hereby declared to be a public street, and shall hereafter be ever called and known by the name of Compromise street: Beginning for the said street in a line of Church-street, and running from [illegible] the east end of the brick embankment of the Messrs. Adam and John Millers as follows, to wit: South twenty degrees fifteen minutes, East six hundred and ninety feet, to the waters edge, thence running and bounding on and with the same North nine degrees, West two hundred and forty feet, thence leaving the water and running parallel with the first line North twenty degrees fifteen minutes West four hundred and fifty-two feet, to the line of Church-street aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the city commissioners and port wardens be and they are hereby required and directed to open said street, and remove all obstructions in the same.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners are hereby authorized and required to cause a good and substantial wooden bridge to be erected over the run near the house of Daniel K. Hyde, of at least twelve feet breadth.

Sec. 4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the sum of fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for defraying the expenses of surveying and locating said street and building the aforesaid bridge.

Sec. 5. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all persons entitled to damages for the opening of said street through the property of [illegible] may apply to the commissioners aforesaid, who are hereby authorized to assess the damages, and the same shall be paid out of the corporation treasury.

[illegible]

[illegible] Court, to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that Henry Way[illegible] of said county, brought before me as Strays trespassing on his enclosures, a dark bay MARE about seven years old, fourteen hands high, trots and gallops, had old shoes all round. Also as strays came COLT, about three years old, long tail and mane, and does not appear to have been pricked, train and follows and appears much attached to each other, delivered under hand of me the subscriber, one of the justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 2d day of October, 1837.

THOS. BURGESS.

The owner of the above described Mare and Colt, is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY WAYMAN,

Near Waterloo, Anne-Arundel County.

October 16

PROCEEDINGS

Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, held at the City of Annapolis, on the 17th day of October, 1837.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE & ANNAPOLIS RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Monday, the 2d inst. the Cars will leave Annapolis at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. and Baltimore at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare 75 cents.

Sept. 28.

TAKE NOTICE FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 100 gallons spirits, for which the highest price will be given. No monopoly, no quarter, no being cheated.

APPLY TO ROBT. ON THE FARROT [illegible]

ADS OF THE PUBLIC

FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

THE unprecedented success which has already resulted from the adoption of Brandreth's Pills, during a period of upwards of 35 years, the numerous and extraordinary cures which they have performed upon hundreds of individuals whom they have rescued from almost inevitable death, after they had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent of the faculty—justify Dr. Brandreth, the proprietor of this Vegetable Universal Medicine, in warmly and conscientiously recommending it to the especial notice of the public.

Dr. Brandreth wishes mankind to consider this truth, that health solely depends on the state of purity in which the blood is kept, every part of the body being supplied daily with new blood from the food consumed, consequently, according to the pureness of that blood, so must the state of the body be more or less healthy. To obtain therefore, the most direct purifier of the blood, is a question of no little importance to every individual.

That Brandreth's Pills are the most direct purifiers of the blood, there will be no doubt when it is considered that they have gained their present very extensive sale by their own intrinsic merit; proved by the numerous cures which they have accomplished in every variety of disease.

The peculiar action of these pills is most surprising; their operations being more or less powerful according to the purposes of the circulating fluid. On a person in a fair state of health, who is only costive or slightly bilious, they will be scarcely felt; on the contrary, if one complains of chronic, and the constitution be much deranged, the effect generally at first is most powerful, until the system be freed from some of its obnoxious matter. One dose of these pills, dissolved in a tumbler of water, and taken at bed time, will generally operate from six to ten times, and in the course of a few days, the patient will find the whole system entirely renovated, and the blood perfectly purified. Two doses will generally operate from ten to fifteen times, and three doses sufficient to cause two or three copious evacuations daily, will soon remove the disease, and the constitution will be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor.

As a general Family Medicine, these Pills stand unrivalled. In many of the lingering complaints also, with which the human system is afflicted, they have been highly successful. The use of a few boxes will, in most cases, convince the patient of their beneficial properties. Indeed, a fair trial is all that is needful in their recommendation.

☞ Beware of COUNTERFEITS. If you want the GENUINE Medicine be sure and *keep clear* of DRUG STORES. No DRUGGIST or APOTHECARY sells the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS. Ask to see the Certificate of Agency. All the regularly appointed Agents have one. Price of Pills 25 cents the Box; with full directions.

☞ The SUBSCRIBER is the regularly appointed AGENT for ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, of whom the GENUINE MEDICINE can at all times be procured.

RICHARD WELLS.

I certify that the above named Richard Wells is the accredited agent for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills in the city of Annapolis.

R. E. GREEN, General Agent for Dr. Brandreth for Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia.

May 4. 6m.

From the [illegible]

THE WRECK OF THE [illegible]

Mark on the tempest-beaten shore
A shatter'd mast, a broken oar,
And, where the planks in fury tossed
A helpless human form is lost!
On Carolina's southern strand,
The spirit of Columbia's queen
Now chants a requiem o'er
Her country's sons—lovers sons and daughters.

Now those there—for on that lone beach
Which rests the waves in gentle sweep,
Braving the tempest's fierce and deadly breath,
In hopes to reach the destined haven,
Were strangers from a distant clime,
The talented, the gentle-hearted,
The wise and learned of those times.
Who on a high career had started,

One, from the shores of sunny France,
Across the ever-heaving ocean,
Bore o'er that waters wide expanse,
A woman's holy, deep devotion—
That husband finds—that gentle wife,
Whose days on golden pinions glided,
Were blessed and lovely in their life,
And in their death were sanctified.

Oh! when destruction's angel passed
Across the human's dreadful scene,
More fatal than the simoom's blast
To joy's bright bud and hope's fair blossom,
How were the old survivors borne,
Across that dark, tempestuous water,
In heartfelt loneliness to mourn
A mother's love, a wife or daughter.

And here, to meet I dearly loved,
My spirit turns in mournful address,
Whose friendship said where faith were proved,
In sorrow's hour, and pleasure's gladness.
Peace to thy memory! gentle one!
He in whose sight the just find favour,
We trust, the only called thee home,
To dwell, forever, with thy Saviour.

How precious to each memory
The ample and sincere oblation,
From feeling's front of sympathy,
Now gushing forth unrestrained the nothing,
As on that wide and dangerous strand,
We mourn to hear their funeral dirges,
The requiem of that wild band,
Entombed beneath the swelling surges.

Oh! may this God of sovereign power,
Of every blessing, still the giver,
Through every dark, desponding hour,
Sustain each lone and sad survivor;
And, bowed beneath his chastening hand,
Whose judgments are in mercy given,
In every trial may they stand
Resigned to Him who reigns in Heaven.

10th mo. 25, 1837. A.E.

This wife of Professor Rose was a French lady, daughter of B. B. Romer, and daughter of Theodore Woodward, of New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From Friendship's Offering, for 1838.]

THE LESSONER.

By the Author of "The Prussian Sergeant."

It is many years ago, yet the recollection is in my mind as fresh as the occurrences of yesterday. I was standing on Mr. Terrace in front of Greenwich Hospital, looking at the specimens of the gallant fellows who had, for many years, borne their country's flag through the battle and the storm, now bobbling about with such limbs as fate had left or the doctor had supplied them; and exercising all my ingenuity to trace through their quaint rubber outside and venerable grey mitre, the fiery heroes of a thousand combats.—The struggle in the Peninsula was then at its height, and a vessel with Portuguese colours was passing up the river. I made some remark on the subject to an old pensioner who was standing by me. He was a very old man, with a quiet expression of benevolence in his face that seemed to stamp him a shade above the common sailor.

"Ah sir!" said he, "I have seen strange things in the country she comes from! I was at Lisbon in the great earthquake in fifty five."

"Indeed!" said I. "That was an event not to be forgotten."

"It was sir; but from more causes than the earthquake,—to me, that is."

"How so?" I enquired.

"Why, you see sir it's quite a story; but poor thing, I like to talk about her! so, if you'll sit down on this bench, you shall have it from first to last.

"As I told you, I was in the city when the earthquake began; and a terrible thing it was to be sure. The houses swayed up and down, just like all the world like a ship at anchor in a heavy swell; and then it got worse and worse till down they came, first one, then another, then a whole street; and the poor creatures ran out by thousands, and the walls fell and buried them, and the earth opened and swallowed them;—and the noise was like that of the last day—crashes of ruin and destruction—shrieks, groans, and prayers, all mixed up in one horrible din, till you could not tell which was loudest. Many a voice was then lifted to heaven that never prayed before,—and the last uttered prayer was buried with them in the sepulchre of the earth or the ruins of the houses. Those who went mad and stood and laughed at the horrible scene above them—and the hungry who scrambled for the pillage left by the dead. Some stood still with children in their arms, hugging them as if they feared a common grave. And then the fires began, for the flames of the ashore, and the lights in the houses, set fire to whatever [illegible] a thousand flames [illegible] the [illegible] beautiful day.

"For my part I remember running along the heaps of dead, and, at every other step, throwing up the ground with some dead body or [illegible] and [illegible] I [illegible] where [illegible]

"[illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library.
BOOKS BY MAIL
PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW, VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage of their former costs: it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purposes, is on a liberal and intellectual [illegible] would have counted all aspects, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, for publication for such a [illegible] desiderata, a supply of polite literature [illegible] character to encourage and improve the mind. [illegible] time and attention of the editor himself a reader from subscription as [illegible] cities, are devoted [illegible] the procuring [illegible] Tales, [illegible] Biographies, [illegible] Travels, [illegible] Sketches, [illegible] Essays, [illegible] Histories, [illegible] Sermons, [illegible] memoirs of [illegible] literary [illegible] &c. [illegible] equal to fifty [illegible] annually [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Marpland Gazette.

VOL. XCII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1837. NO. 46.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

A BY-LAW

Authorizing a further issue of Certificates of Debt.

[Passed October 6, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis and the authority of the same, That the Mayor cause to be prepared an additional amount of Certificates, or Evidences of Debt, not exceeding five thousand dollars, of a denomination of from six and one quarter cents to one dollar, which shall be signed by the Mayor, and when so signed shall be issued by him to such persons as may deposit with him an equivalent amount of such bank paper, as will be received on deposit in the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Sec. 2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the money so received by the Mayor shall be by him deposited in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, to the credit of the City of Annapolis, subject to be drawn out upon the check of the Committee appointed by the order of the 10th of July 1837, and that said Committee be authorized to invest said money in the stock of the State of Maryland, or apply the same to the satisfaction of the debts now due from the City to the said Bank, and such other debts due from the City as the said Committee or a majority thereof, shall deem most advantageous to the City: Provided however, that of the said fund the sum of $500 shall remain on deposit in the said bank for the purpose of redeeming the Certificates hereby authorised to be issued, upon a sudden emergency, and before other arrangements can be made for that purpose.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

October 12.

A BY-LAW

To open and establish the lines of Compromise Street in the City of Annapolis, and for other purposes.

[Passed September 11th 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That the land included within the following metes and bounds, courses and distances, be, and the same is hereby declared to be a public street, and shall hereafter be for ever called and known by the name of Compromise street: Beginning for the said street in a line of Church-street, and running from thence with the east end of the brick warehouse of the Messrs. Adam and John Miller, as follows, to wit; south twenty degrees fifteen minutes, East six hundred and ninety feet, to the waters edge, thence running and bounding on and with the water North nine degrees, West two hundred and forty feet, thence leaving the water and running parallel with the first line North twenty degrees fifteen minutes West four hundred and fifty-two feet to the line of Church-street aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the city commissioners and port wardens be and they are hereby required and directed to open said street, and remove all obstructions in the same.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordained, That the said commissioners are hereby authorised and required to cause a good and substantial wooden bridge to be erected over the run near the house of Daniel T. Hyde, of at least twelve feet breadth.

Sec. 4. And be it established and ordained, That the sum of fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for defraying the expenses of surveying and opening said street and building the aforesaid bridge.

Provided always, and be it further established and ordained, That none of the petitioners for the said street shall be entitled to claim any damages from the corporation by reason of the opening of said street.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

Sept. 21.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that Albert G. Warfield, of Anne-Arundel county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 23d day of September, in the year 1837, as a Stray trespassing upon his enclosures, a SORREL MARE, about six years old, fourteen hands high, a star in the forehead, and a white strip about six inches long on the nose, a white stripe on the right hip just above the eight shod all round, switched tail, trots and canters, no other perceptible marks.

Given under my hand this 23d day of September 1837.

ALFRED WARFIELD.

The owner of the above described Mare is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ALBERT G. WARFIELD.

Sept. 28.

A CARD.

BARTER OR EXCHANGE.—WANTED, on landed security, Stock in the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company. Inquire at this Office.

Sept. 28.

Dr. BRANDRETH

WANTS NO COLLEGE, NO INSTITUTION, NO MONOPOLY, NO CHARTER, HE BEING QUITE SATISFIED TO REST ON THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC

FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

THE unprecedented success which has resulted from the adoption of Brandreth's Pills, during a period of upwards of 35 years, the numerous and extraordinary cures which they have performed upon hundreds of individuals whom they have rescued from almost inevitable death, after they had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent of the faculty—justify Dr. Brandreth, the proprietor of this Vegetable Universal Medicine, in warmly and conscientiously recommending it to the especial notice of the public.

Dr. Brandreth wishes mankind to consider this truth, that health solely depends on the state of purity in which the blood is kept, every part of the body being supplied daily with new blood from the food consumed, consequently, according to the pureness of that blood, so must the state of the body be more or less healthy. To obtain therefore, the most direct purifier of the blood, is a question of no little importance to every individual

That Brandreth's Pills are the most direct purifiers of the blood, there will be no doubt when it is considered that they have gained their present very extensive sale by their own intrinsic merit; proved by the numerous cures which they have accomplished in every variety of disease.

The peculiar action of these pills is most surprising; their operations being more or less powerful according to the pureness of the circulating fluid. On a person in a fair state of health, who is only costive or slightly bilious, they will be scarcely felt; on the contrary, if the complaint be chronic, and the constitution be much deranged, the effect generally at first is most powerful, until the system be freed from some of its most vitiated and turgid humours. This accomplished, doses sufficient to cause two or three copious evacuations daily, will soon remove the disease, and the constitution will be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor.

As a general Family Medicine, these Pills stand unrivalled. In many of the lingering complaints also, with which the human system is afflicted, they have been highly successful. The use of a few boxes will, in most cases, convince the patient of their beneficial properties. Indeed, a fair trial is all that is needful in their recommendation.

☞ Beware of COUNTERFEITS. If you want the GENUINE Medicine be sure and *keep clear* of DRUG STORES. No DRUGGIST or APOTHECARY sells the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS. Ask to see the Certificate of Agency. All the regularly appointed Agents have one. Price of Pills 25 cents the Box, with full directions.

☞ The SUBSCRIBER is the regularly appointed AGENT for ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, of whom the GENUINE MEDICINE can at all times be procured.

RICHARD WELLS.

I certify that the above named Richard Wells is the accredited agent for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills in the city of Annapolis.

R. R. GREEN, General Agent for Dr. Brandreth for Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia.

May 4. 6m.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that Henry Wayman of said county, brought before me as Strays trespassing on his enclosures, a dark bay MARE about seven years old, fourteen hands high, trots and gallops, had old shoes all round. Also a bay mare COLT, about three years old, long tail and mane, and does not appear to have been bridled, trots and gallops, and appears much attached to each other. Given under hand of me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 2d day of October, 1837.

THOS. BURGESS.

The owner of the above described Mare and Colt, is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY WAYMAN,

Pallar Spring, Anne-Arundel County

October 12

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Convention of the Province of Maryland,

Held at the City of Annapolis, on 1774, 1775, 1776.

Just received and for Sale by

RIDGELY,

Agent for the Publishers.

POETRY.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

THE WRECK OF THE HOME.

Morn on the waters—not a cloud
Is resting in the azure heaven,
And, where the storm in fury bowed,
A halcyon calmness now is given.
On Carolina's wave-washed shore,
The spirit of Columbia's nature,
Now chants a mournful requiem o'er
Her country's much-loved sons and daughters.

Not those alone—for on that bark,
Which rode the waves at yester-even,
Braving the tempest fierce and dark,
In hopes to reach the destined haven,
Were strangers from a distant clime,
The talented, the generous hearted,
The wise and learned of their time,
Who on a high career had started.

One,* from the shores of sunny France,
Across the ever-heaving ocean,
Bore o'er that water's wide expanse,
A woman's holy, deep devotion.
That husband fond—that gentle wife,
Whose days on golden pinions glided.
Were "loved and lovely in their life,
And in their death were undivided."

Oh! when destruction's angel passed,
Across the ocean's troubled bosom,
More fatal than the simoon's blast
To Joy's bright bud and Hope's fair blossom,
Few were the sad survivors, borne
Across that dark, tempestuous water,
In heartfelt loneliness to mourn
A mother's loss, a wife or daughter.

And here, to one† I dearly loved;
My spirit turns in mournful sadness,
Whose friendship and whose faith were proved,
In sorrow's hour, and pleasure's gladness.
Peace to thy memory! gentle one:
He in whose sight the just find favour,
We trust, has only called thee home,
To dwell, forever, with thy Saviour.

How precious to each memory,
The ample and sincere oblation,
From feeling's fount of sympathy,
Now gushing forth throughout the nation,
As on that rude and dangerous strand,
We seem to hear their funeral dirges,
The requiem of that fatal band,
Entombed beneath the swelling surges.

Oh! may that God of sovereign power,
Of every blessing, still, the giver,
Through every dark, desponding hour,
Sustain each lone and sad survivor;
And, bowed beneath his chastening hand,
Whose judgments are in mercy given,
In every trial may they stand
Resigned to Him who reigns in Heaven.

10th mo. 25, 1837. ADA.

*The wife of Professor Nott was a French lady.
†Mary, wife of B. B. Hussey, and daughter of Thomas Woodward, of New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From Friendship's Offering, for 1838.]

THE LISBONESE.

By the Author of "The Prevost of Bruges."

It is many years ago, yet the recollection is in my mind as fresh as the occurrences of yesterday. I was standing on the Terrace in front of Greenwich Hospital, looking at the wrecks of the gallant fellows who had, for many years, borne their country's flag through "the battle and the breeze," now bobbling about with such limbs as fate had left or the doctor had supplied them; and exercising all my ingenuity to trace, through their quaint sober uniforms and venerable grey hairs, the fiery heroes of a thousand combats.—The struggle in the Peninsula was then at its height, and a vessel with Portuguese colours was passing up the river. I made some remark on the subject to an old pensioner who was standing by me. He was a very old man, with a quiet expression of benevolence in his face that seemed to stamp him a shade above the common sailor.

"Ah sir!" said he, "I have seen strange things in the country she comes from! I was at Lisbon in the great earthquake in fifty five.

"Indeed!" said I. "That was an event not to be forgotten."

"It was sir; but from more causes than the earthquake,—to me, that is."

"How so?" I enquired.

"Why, you see sir it's quite a story; but poor thing, I like to talk about her! so, if you'll sit down on this bench, you shall have it from first to last.

"As I told you, I was in the city when the earthquake began; and a terrible thing it was to be sure. The houses swayed up and down, just for all the world like a ship at anchor in a heavy swell; and then it got worse and worse till down they came, first one, then another, then a whole street; and the poor creatures ran out by thousands, and the walls fell and buried them, and the earth opened and swallowed them;—and the noise was like that of the last day—crashes of ruin and destruction—shrieks, groans, and prayers, all mixed up in one horrible din, till you could not tell which was loudest. Many a voice was then lifted to heaven that never prayed before,—and the unfinished prayer was buried with them in the openings of the earth or the ruins of the houses. Some went mad and stood and laughed as the rocks nodded above them,—and the laugh was stopped as the prayer had been. Some stood still with children in their arms, hugging them to their bosoms with their heads bent over them, till they found a common grave. And then the fire began; for the tapers at the altars, and the lights in the houses set fire to whatever fell on them, till a thousand flames completed the horror of that dreadful day.

"For my own part, staggering along the heaving streets, and, at every other step, thrown on the ground, with bricks and stones rattling round me on all sides, I scrambled, I did not know where, it was not exactly fear, for a British sailor, you know, sir, is not used to lose his bearings from such a cause; but the darkness, and the dust, and the smoke made such a confusion, one born in the place could not have found his way, to say nothing of a stranger. However, as I was saying, scrambling to make my way somewhere, any where indeed where there was fresh air and no houses, I ran against a lady with a child in her arms. She was young, and as beautiful a creature as ever I set my eyes on. She hurried past me, and the next moment, the earth gave a shudder, and I heard a scream louder than all the uproar. I thought it must be she, and turned round; when I found the earth had split in a great chasm between us, even on the very spot where, a moment before, we had both been standing; and there she was, balancing upon the brink of it, with the child held above her head. The ground was crumbling under her, but where I stood it was still firm. I held out my arms—she said something to me in Portuguese which I did not understand, but I knew she was asking me to take care of the child; and I told her I would—I swore it! Nature, you know, sir, is alike in all language,—so she understood me, and giving one wild kiss to the little one's lips, with desperate struggle she threw it across the chasm. She saw the child was caught in my arms, and she clasped her hands and threw up her beautiful eyes to heaven, when a fresh shake of the earth tumbled down a large building behind her, and she rolled with it in the yawning gulf—never to rise again in this world. Perhaps you may imagine what I felt—what I did I do not now; but, after an hour of wandering and escapes more than I could count, I found myself in the open country, and, for the present at least, safe. I went on my knees to thank God, and bade the little creature do the same; but she did not stir, and, as I laid her on the grass. I found a deep wound on her head, and the blood clotting her long beautiful black hair; but still she breathed. To make short of a long story, we got at last on board the ship again, and the doctor after examining the wound, said there was no harm done, and that she would soon be as well as ever.

"She was a lovely little girl of about six years old, and as we were to sail directly, they wanted to send her ashore again, to try if any of the family could be found. But I thought of the vow I had made to her poor mother, which I am sure she understood; and I determined not to part with the sick wounded little thing, that I loved now as if she had been my sister; so I spoke to the captain, who was a very good man, and, moreover, had children of his own, and he agreed to let me take her to England with us. Well, sir, home we got, and it was astonishing how soon the little darling began to speak English. You could see she liked it, bless her!—And now, as she was a young lady—for she said her father, who had died about a year before, was Don Somebody or other—it was such a long name we never any of us could speak it, so we told her to call herself Jackson, which is my name, but, somehow, she always liked her long Portuguese name best, so you see, sir, how early prejudices grow—in foreigners, that is to say. Well, as I said, seeing she was a young lady, and we had undertaken her education, I thought we ought to do it as genteelly as we could; so I took her to a cousin of mine, who kept a public-house in Wapping, a very nice motherly woman—poor Sally!—she's dead and gone, too, long ago.

"Well, sir, she treated her as if she had been her own child; and because she thought the company of the house was too rough and rude for her, she sent her to a very genteel boarding-school in Mile End, and it was wonderful how the little thing took to her learning; so that when I came back from my next voyage, she could not only speak English quite well, but read any book she saw. And there I found that with her little pocket money she had bought Portuguese books, and, at all her spare time, used to be poring over them, instead of playing like other children. Poor thing! it was the only tie that was left between her and her native land; for it is a strange thing, sir, but I've often found foreigners, even Frenchmen, love their own country just as well as if it had been Old England!

"Well, sir, years passed on, and she was sixteen, and a sweeter or more beautiful creature you never set eyes on. She was as kind and gentle as an angel, and so fond of me! and I am sure I loved her better than my own life,—not in the way of sweet-hearting, for though I was a pretty looking fellow enough then nobody could forget for a moment that she was a young lady. But then, I had saved her life you know, sir,—and we used to talk about her poor mother that was gone, and then she made me learn a little Portuguese, that she might speak in her own tongue to me; for her father's land seemed always uppermost in her thoughts. At last I joined a merchant ship which was to sail for Lisbon, and the long-nursed wish of the heart came out, and she begged so hard to go with me, that I could not find courage to refuse her, but got her a passage in the vessel. And oh, sir! the grief that was among the women when she went; You know sir, they are kind, soft-hearted creatures, and I thought they never, would have consented. However, go we did and a very pretty voyage we had.

"When we came in sight of Lisbon, I never shall forget how the pole star looked. She was as pale as a ghost, and trembled all over; and while her eyes seemed to devour the shore her lips were white and quivering, murmuring inarticulate words, that I could not catch the meaning of except now and then her mother's name. Well sir, to make a short story of it, we landed, an I got leave to go with her over to town, and see if we could find any body she knew. Poor dear, I thought she would have fainted when she set her foot on the land, she trembled so; for she was a weak, delicate little creature. But oh—what a change we found when we left there! Where the earthquake had been there was the grand Black Horse Square, and all the straight regular streets that the Marquis of Pombal had built, and we did not know where we were. However, she soon began to ask, and found that her uncle, Don——confound his long name, I never could think of it, and I am sure it is not worth remembering; but he was living in a grand house, they pointed out to us—so there we went. Well, sir, we found him with a parcel of fine servants round him, but we did not care for that, and we told him who we were and,—would you think it sir!—he would not believe us! The fact was, it did not suit him to believe us; for supposing her dead, he had seized on all her property, and was enjoying it. So the old scoundrel called us imposters—called me and his own brother's beautiful child imposters, and threatened to send for a constable! You may guess my blood began to rise, and as for her poor thing! she stood speechless and trembling; for, in her innocence, she had never dreampt of this, nor, to tell the truth had I either. Well, just at this moment a great mastiff dog came into the room. "O, Dash!" cried she, bursting for the first time into a flood of tears. "I am sure you don't forget me!" Would you believe it, sir!—the old brute looked at her and growled—did not know his old master's child." No English dog would have done that. However, she was so overcome at the sight of her father's old dog, that she threw her beautiful body on the ground, and clasping her white arm around the beast, hugged him to her heart. He bit her, sir! I can hardly speak it—but he bit her! I saw his teeth enter her soft flesh—I saw the blood trickle down! I can't tell you, sir, what I felt at that moment. Even after all these years, my blood is in a boil talking of it. I flew at the beast, and before you could count two dashed his brains out. "The old Don swore in Portuguese. I stormed in English.—It was well some of the servants got between me and him. I believe I knocked down two or three of them, but I don't know. I caught the darling up in my arms, for she had fainted, and I carried her to the ship. We put her to bed, but nothing could recover her from the shock. There was all the little dreams of ten years gone in a moment—and so cruelly gone too! She was struck to the heart. She lay quite still and noticed nothing. She never cried, nor spoke, nor ate, nor slept. I watched by her day and night, and every day she got weaker and weaker,—hang it, sir—I can't talk about it—she died! At first I said, the earth of that rascally country should not hold her. But then I thought how she had loved it, and that perhaps she would not be happy any where else;—so as the priests would not let her be buried in consecrated ground, because we had made a regular built Christian of her, I and some of my shipmates, (for they all loved her) clubbed together, and bought a leave of a hill by his garden. So we laid her in the ground with her face towards England; for I thought she would like, poor thing! to be turned to that land that had been a home to her, and would have been again when her own refused her; and we said a prayer over her—a parson might have said a better, perhaps, but not an honester, I am certain:—and we planted the sweetest flowers we could find round her grave; and giving the farmer money made him swear a solemn oath never to neglect it, or let it go to ruin—and I believe he kept his promise. Talk of consecrated ground, sir! that girl's body would have consecrated Constantinople!"

CHANGING SHOES.

A few days back, an Irish laborer went to buy a pair of shoes, and at the same time asked the shoemaker if he could tell him what would prevent them going down on the heel? The shoemaker said the only way to prevent it was to change them every morning. Pat left the shop, after purchasing a pair, and the following morning returned, asked for a pair of shoes, tried them on, and (leaving the pair he bought the day before) was proceeding out of the shop without further notice, when the shoemaker called to him to know what he was doing, telling him at the same time that he had forgotten to pay for the shoes he had just bought. "And is it what I am doing, you ask? Am I not doing what you told me yesterday—changing my shoes every morning?"

At a late celebration of the old bachelors at Bloomington, Indiana, the following villainous toast was drunk:

"The Poor—Saints in the churches—angels in the ball-room—and devils in the kitchen."

EDITORIAL LABORS.

The wife of one of the Editors, in Augusta, Geo. lately presented her husband with *four* pretty boys!

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, November 13, 1834.

For the Maryland Gazette.

CASTLE CROSIER.

(*Continued.*)

And by way of manœuvre, evolution or feint, boldly attacked works in every other direction, so that the besieged, unconscious of the design or military stratagem of the bandit, were convinced that the front barrier was secure, and therefore thought not of defending it; but their attention was directed to the points assailed, and again was the battle waged with renewed vigour, and many a bandit, and a follower of the Cross, fell; and now was Red Beard's voice heard still louder and more obstreperous than before, directing his men to destroy the Cross on the turrets of the castle, offering [On besieging Constantinople, the Sultan Mahomet, with a view to establish the Ottoman empire upon the gorgeous ruins of the Eastern Roman monarchy, excited his myrmidons to rapine by the most alluring promises, proclaiming that the intrepid soldier who first ascended the ramparts of the citadel should be rewarded with the government of principal cities; as an additional and not less powerful incentive, he said he would resign to the prowess of so daring an adventurer the spoil, (treasures of gold and beauty,) a command for such a service, next in grade to his own. So soon as the words escaped him, a thousand balls whirled and whizzed over the castle, but still the bright crucifix remained untouched—again and again was the attempt made to demolish it, but with no better success, not a shot so much as even grazed it; at which circumstance Red Beard uttered a volley of the most horrid and blasphemous oaths, saying that he would clamber to the top of the castle, and in defiance of all opposition hurl the odious bauble from the turret—he then redoubling his exertions to gain the castle walls or battlements, brandished his scimetar, threatening destruction to all who should oppose him. A messenger now came, apprising him that the mine was ready, he darted forward to the front barrier, and having ordered his man to retire, applied the match, which instead however of igniting a train of powder communicating with that in the mine, was prevented doing so by the snow which melted as it fell, upon which Bandino, one of his captains, seized a torch and threw it, at the imminent peril of his life, into the mine, and which occasioned the dreadful explosion already mentioned, which was so violent that not only the castle but the adjacent ground shook as if visited by an earthquake; and never did aspect betray a more satanic grin than that which his displayed on springing the mine, which made an opening to the front entrance of the castle. He at the head of fifteen hundred of his most desperate comrades clambered over the immense piles of stones mortar, and other rubbish, which lay scattered in promiscuous confusion, and which much impeded the onset he was about to make on the front entrance of the castle, said, come on, my brave boys, our watch word, you know, is "murder and booty," so that each shall have his full share who conducts this arm, at the same time raising his gigantic arm, to victory—just as these words were uttered a deadly fire from the terrace, in advance of the castle, levelled the foremost of the gang who were at the moment rushing on, stimulated by the offers of the great bandit, who roused to ungovernable rage by so warm and fatal a reception, swore vengeance against the besieged, who a second time levelled their pieces, and the outlaws again sustained a severe blow, they falling almost in every direction—the fury of Red Beard was now, if any thing, more insatiable, and with a spring, bounding on the ramparts, was about to seize, whom he then observed for the first time, leaning unconsciously over one of the balconies of the castle, a Hebe looking creature, in the full bloom of youthful or maidenly loveliness, when a sabre wound received her from the touch of pollution, and occasioned his rebound to be rather more rapid than his ascent. The attention of the besieged, and the besiegers, was suddenly directed to another quarter—five of the plumed gang, who were for enterprises of a hazardous nature remarkable, contrived without being perceived, during the din of cannon, drums, and other martial implements, to ascend the battlements, and were in the act of tearing from the turret, or tower, the Crosier, when a well directed fire from the nearest sentinels relieved it from their eager grasp—there was here a cessation of hostilities, the assailants finding the castle inexpugnable, with their then force, sounded a retreat, leaving on the field several hundred dead and wounded, the besieged only having lost three hundred and thirty. The Knight of the Burning Plume chagrined at the discomfiture that befel him, retired hastily, with his remaining followers, to his fastnesses, there to feast and revel, having previously challenged the Emerald Knight to single combat a sennight after the siege of the castle, and for that purpose threw down his gauntlet [This implement of defence is a large, strong glove, made to cover the arm, or hand, of a cavalier or knight, and has its derivation from the French. The gauntlet is made of iron, and the fingers are plated. It was introduced in the thirteenth century,] which the Emerald Knight took up in token of recognition or assent. The character of the Knight of the Burning Plume, which cannot be more appropriately described than in this place, is modelled on that of the notorious outlaw Josiah Phillips, whose very name, even appals whose barbarities excite a cold shivering horror, and causes the whole frame to shudder with a reminiscence of deeds more than demoniac atrocities, whose dark, direful deeds, as the leader, during the most gloomy period of our war of

as that of the witches of Macbeth, was used to be a dread without [illegible] to its vileness, [illegible] could not [illegible] second all [illegible] sufficient [illegible] distorted [illegible] original. Condition through [illegible] vista we have examined this monster, represents Josiah as a loathing compound of all that is offensive to Heaven, and disgraceful to man. He has been depicted in Gorgon colours, as heading an infamous band of lawless robbers, at an era when the war was at its most perilous or disastrous stage. He glutted in his iniquity, and the most dreadful and excruciating tortures for his victims were prepared. It would have been kindness—it would have been mercy—nay, it would have been charity to have surrendered them to the ravenous beasts of the desert, whether the hyena, the panther, the leopard, the lion or the tiger, for their treatment however ferocious would have been humane, for they would only satiate their appetite, to the practiced and unheard of cruelties of this abandoned outlaw. The powers of darkness would almost have envied him his dominion.—He was the declared—the avowed—the resolutely determined enemy of the human race—the common foe of all mankind—the indiscriminate assassin. To sum up the whole, the enormity of his foul and midnight misdeeds was only stifled and crushed by that wholesome, unerring and retributive justice which invariably detects, overtakes, and punishes crime. Josiah Phillips, the outlaw, fell unhonoured by the edict of legal authority, and the fate of the Knight of the Burning Plume remains yet to be awarded.

Eudocia, and the rest of the ladies of the castle, who as well as Eudocia, owed their preservation and protection to the Knight of the Crosier, were observers of the direful conflict that raged without, they occupying during the siege an apartment over the principal entrance of the castle, and heard the roaring of artillery, the clashing of sabres, the beating of drums, and "all the pomp and circumstance of war," with painful but sublime emotions, "and the rocket's red glare" presented in its ascent a grand spectacle; they had from the casement of their chamber a distinct view of the engagement until the rupture was effected by the exploding of the mine, when they thought it prudent to retire within the apartment, where they underwent all the agony of suspense.

(*To be continued.*)

THE FATE OF MRS. ALSTON.

The following letters from the late Governor Alston, of South Carolina, to his father-in law, Aaron Burr, are calculated to arouse the sympathy of all who recollect the most melancholy fate of his interesting daughter. Gov. Alston seems to have felt the sincerest affliction for his wife, and to have deplored her untimely fate with a deep and tender grief. Burr appears, also, to have been deeply afflicted by the death of his daughter—but he had schooled himself, by long practice, to conceal his emotions, and evinced, outwardly upon this, as upon most other trying incidents in his eventful life, the most stoical indifference.

From Joseph Alston to Col. Burr.

Columbia, January 10, 1813.

To morrow will be three weeks since, in obedience to your wishes, Theodosia left me. It is three weeks, and not yet one line from her. My mind is tortured. I wrote you on the 29th ult. the day before Theo. sailed, that on the next day she would embark in the privateer *Patriot*, a pilot boat built schooner, commanded by Capt. Overstocks, with an old New York pilot as sailing master. The vessel had dismissed her crew, and was returning home with her guns under deck. Her reputed swiftness in sailing inspired such confidence of a voyage of not more than five or six days, that the three weeks without a letter fills me with an unhappiness—a wretchedness I can neither describe nor conquer. Gracious God! Is my wife, too, taken from me? I do not know why I write, but I feel that I am miserable.

Charleston, January 31, 1813.

A call of business to this place for a few days occasioned your letter of the 20th not to be received till this morning. Not a moment is lost in replying to it. Yet wherefore? You ask of me to relieve your suspense. Alas! it was to you I looked for a similar relief. I have written you twice since my letter of December 29. I can add nothing to the information then given. I parted with our Theo. near the bar about noon on Thursday, the last of December. The wind was moderate and fair. She was in the pilot boat built schooner Patriot, Capt. Overstocks, with an experienced New York pilot, Coon, as sailing master. This vessel, the same which had been sent by government last summer in pursuit of Commodore Rodgers' squadron, had been selected as one which, from her reputed excellence and swiftness in sailing, would ensure a passage of not more than five or six days. From that moment I have heard nothing of the schooner nor my wife. I have been the prey of feelings which you can only imagine. When I turned myself from the grave of my boy I deemed myself no longer vulnerable. Misfortune had no more a blow for me. I was wrong. It is true, I no longer feel, I never shall feel as I was wont; but I have been taught that there was still one being in whom I was inexpressibly interested. I have in vain endeavoured to build upon the hope of long passage. Thirty days are decisive. My wife is either captured or lost. What a destiny is mine! and I live under it, engage in my business, appear to the world as though all was tranquil, easy. 'Tis so but it cannot endure. A short time since, and the idea of capture would have been the source of painful, terrible apprehension; it now furnishes me with the only ray of comfort, or rather of hope, that I have. Each mail is anticipated with impatient, yet fearful and appal-

to the object of this our common solicitude, do not [illegible] pray, forget me.

JOSIAH ALSTON.

[illegible] Alston.

[illegible] February [illegible]

[illegible] ing of the 10th, my [illegible] ed. This assurance of my fate was not wanting. Authentic accounts from Bermuda and Nassau, as late as January 30, connected with your letter from New York of the 28th, had already forced upon me the dreadful conviction that we had no more to hope. Without this victim, too, the desolation would not have been complete. My boy—my wife—gone, both! This, then, is the end of all hope we have formed. You may well observe that you feel severed from the human race. She was the last tie that bound us to the species. What have we left? In surviving the 30th of June,* I thought I could meet all other afflictions with ease, yet I have staggered under this in a manner that I am glad had not a witness. Your letter of January 28 was not received until February 9. The Oaks, for some months visited only at intervals, when the feelings the world thought gone by were not to be controlled, was the asylum I sought. It was there, in the chamber of my wife, where every thing was disposed as usual; with the clothes, the books, the play things of my boy around me, that I sustained this second shock, doubled in a manner that I could not account for. My son seemed to have been reanimated, to have been restored to me, and to have just perished again with his mother. It was the loss of both pressing upon me at the same time.

Should it be my misfortune to live a century, the 30th of June and the 10th of February are so impressed upon my mind that they will always seem to have been just passed. I visited the grave of my boy. The little plans we all three formed rushed upon my memory. Where now was the boy? The mother I cherished with so much pride! I felt like the very spirit of desolation. If it had not been for a kind of stupefaction and confusion of mind which followed, God knows how I should have borne it. Oh, my friend, if there be such a thing as the sublime of misery, it is for us that it has been reserved.

You are the only person in the world with whom I can commune on this subject; for you are the only person whose feelings can have any community with mine. You knew those we loved. With you, therefore, it will be no weakness to feel their loss. Here, none knew them; none valued them as they deserved. The talents of my boy, his rare elevation of character, his already extensive reputation for so early an age, made his death regretted by the pride of my family; but, though certain of the loss of my no less admirable wife, they seem to consider it like the loss of an ordinary woman. Alas! they know nothing of my heart. They never have known any thing of it. Yet, after all, he is a poor actor who cannot sustain his little hour upon the stage, be his part what it may. But the man who has been deemed worthy the heart of *Theodosia Burr*, and who has felt what it was to be blessed with such a woman's, will never forget its elevation.

JOSEPH ALSTON.

This distressing correspondence between Col. Burr and Governor Alston was continued during the year 1813: but the unfortunate Theodosia was never again heard of, except in idle rumours and exaggerated tales of her capture and murder by pirates. These reports, it is believed are without foundation. The schooner on board which she had taken passage probably foundered, and every soul perished in a heavy gale which was experienced along our whole coast a few days after her departure from Georgetown.

* The day on which his son died.

Norfolk, Nov. 11.

The U. S. schooner Pilot left our harbour on Thursday morning, bound to Baltimore, to serve on that station as a Receiving Vessel, in place of the schooner Fox. The following is a list of her officers:

John Manning, Lieut. Commanding.
Peter U. Murphy, 1st Lieut.
Wm. P. McArthur, Sailing Master.

The great ship Pennsylvania will soon leave the Delaware for Norfolk. A correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette who has just visited her, says;

Her dimensions have been heretofore described. Suffice it to say at this time, that her hull is 3000 tons, anchors 12,000 lbs. main yard 111 feet long, distance from head of mainmast to skysail truck 260 feet, and can mount 140 guns. With all this it is believed that she will be a very fast sailer, and is one of the finest ships now afloat in any navy.

BY THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS MAIL.

We have New Orleans slips of 7th inst.—The Bulletin of that date has the following additional particulars relative to the late fatal steamboat disaster on the Mississippi:

There have been divers contradictory rumors in regard to the circumstances attending the recent disastrous accident happening to the steamboat Monmouth. From Mr. Eastman, the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Eastman and Brothers, of the city, by whom the Monmouth was owned, we learn the following particulars. Mr. Eastman was on board at the time of the accident, which occurred on the evening of the 31st October, and was consequently a spectator of all that occurred. He informs us that the Monmouth was chartered by the Alabama Emigrating Co., thro' the Agency of Col. W. A. Campbell, to transport the Creek Indians, from New Orleans to Arkansas.

On her passage up the Mississippi, when near the head of Prophet's Island, Mr. E. was stand-

bearing the pilot of the Monmouth ring the bell, he immediately [illegible] and asked why the bell was rung! [illegible] coolly replied, 'don't you see, [illegible] the steamer Warren in collision with us.' Such violence, [illegible] to be [illegible] and causing her immediately to be [illegible] with water. As soon as the ship passed by, the steamer was run ashore, and with such lines as could be procured, made fast.

Scarcely had she however reached the shore, when the hull sunk and the cabin floated down stream in two parts, on one of which was Mr. H. with several of the officers of the boat, and probably two hundred Indians. The steamboat Warren which was towing the ship immediately on the happening of the accident, rounded to, and made for the portion of the wreck of which we have just spoken, and rendered every possible assistance in saving the lives and property of the Indians.

The Yazoo and John Nelson steamers which were also ladened with Indians, were soon on the spot, rendering all the aid in their power. Mr. E. informs us that the night of the accident was dark with a drizzling rain, and that neither the ship nor the steamboat that had her in tow, were discovered by any person on the Monmouth, until the moment before the vessels came in contact. It having been stated in some of the published accounts that the accident occured through the negligence and mismanagement of the officers of the Monmouth, and further, that she was an old boat, not well manned, &c. Such we are informed by Mr. E. is not the fact.

The boat was but little over 12 months old, was well manned, all her officers were of experience, and knowing their duty, did not neglect it, and in fine, she ranked among the best boats on the river.

For ourselves we cannot but deem it carelessness of an ordinary degree, to tow a ship in a dark night without lights on the river, and such we are informed was the fact.

There were on board the Monmouth 490 Indians, out of which number 234 were killed or drowned. Many of the survivors were badly injured. Several physicians, actuated by the best feelings of humanity, came from Bayou Sara, and administered to the poor unfortunate Indians.

A letter to the Editor of the New Orleans Bulletin states that the yellow fever had broken out at Opelousas, and had proved very fatal, "the great bulk of its worthy citizens having fallen victims."

NEW YORK ELECTION.

A slip from the office of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, says—

"Letters from the West and North, by yesterday morning's steam boat, bring intelligence that every county West of Cayuga Bridge, excepting Seneca, have returned Whig members. In the House of Assembly, we shall have 115 Whigs, to 13 Van Buren.

"*In the Senate*—12 Whigs to 20 Van Buren men."

The slip from the New York Express says—"Our Express from the West and the North brings in a confirmation of all our yesterday's returns, except the election of J. B. Van Schaick to the Senate, in the 3d district, which is rendered a little doubtful by a reported large majority for Livingston, (V. B.) in Delaware.

"The Whigs have certainly elected 96 members to the House, making a gain thus far, of 65,—with the certainty of having 100 members, and probably 110."

There is one good that has arisen from the result of the New York election. It has forced out a developement of the old party feeling, that, however it may have been smothered, has never been unquenched, and has produced a union of men, who, whatever may have been their professions, have never been the honest supporters of the principles and policy of Jackson's or Van Buren's administrations. We showed on Monday, that the leaders in the great glorification of the whig triumph in the city of New York, were all old federalists of the true Hartford Convention stamp—unadulterated "blue light" tories, who not only opposed the war at its inception, but to its conclusion placed every obstruction in the way of its successful termination, and traitorously sided with a foe, whom it dignified as the "bulwark of our holy religion," a "generous and a much injured nation," and to rejoice at our victories over whom, "was unbecoming a moral and religious people!" These are the same men who stigmatized as "coodies," and renegades to their party, those who contended for their country "right or wrong," and who were patriots enough to cast off the shackles of party, and to come out manfully for the defence of their native land against the aggressions of a powerful and despairing enemy. It is these Northern federalists who are now rejoicing over the victory of the whigs, and into whose arms, their old associates of the "conservative" party have thrown themselves body and soul. It is this result that should be a gratification to our friends. It has purged the democratic party of its foul connections, and they now can go forward with vigor in reorganizing their forces and strengthening themselves with the assurance that in their defeat they have been purified and may the more permanently regain their wonted and healthful influence. That the ultimate consequence will be beneficial to our friends, we feel perfectly assured.—*Gold. Rep.*

The Globe relates a curious affair which transpired during the federal session. Mr. Webster having, at the close of the session, on one day intimated an intention to speak on the next, a federal letter writer determined to make the most of it. Webb, therefore he supposed Mr. Webster was making his speech, he employ-

which he forwarded [illegible] the Express Mail to Baltimore. The [illegible] in that city [illegible] until the passage [illegible] of the mail, informed [illegible] with [illegible] taken up, and [illegible] look at all!

HONEST CONFESSION.

The Columbia Register, a Whig paper, in noticing the election of Mr. Bowman to the Legislature, makes the following acknowledgements—

"We are not disposed," says the Register, "to mislead our friends at a distance as to the Whig strength in this county: we are willing to admit that we should not have carried our candidate for the Legislature, had we not received assistance from the liberal and candid of the Van Buren party. The dictatorial course and consequent unpopularity of Felty Best, contributed in a great measure to our success."

From the Boston Advocate of Nov. 7.

OFFICE HOLDERS CAUCUS.

The Whigs held literally an office holders caucus, last night. Mr. Webster, an office holder, presided and spoke, and Messrs. Bell of Tennessee, Graves and Underwood of Kentucky, and Hoffman and Curtis of New York, every one of them office holders from other States, harangued a Boston audience upon our State election.

We should all be pleased to hear and greet these distinguished gentlemen on a fitting occasion, but was it decorous in them to come here in a mere local election and seek to inflame the majority in this proscribing city, against a small minority, who will not be cast in their houses, from a whig mob, if the election is carried by as great a majority as in the panic of 1834.

Mr. Bell spoke an hour and a half on the old topics against General Jackson. Mr. Graves spoke an hour upon humbug and proscription, the latter seeming to be a sly cut at Governor Everett and the whigs, who proscribe every democrat in this State. Mr. Underwood was particularly severe on Mr. Webster and the old federalists, in speaking of the glorious victories achieved in the late war by Yankee sailors, which Mr U. forgot it was old hero "immoral and irreligious" to rejoice at. Mr. Hoffman quoted Othello, and Goldsmith's Greece, and was too much exhausted with victory to speak. He laid the head of repentant New York in the lap of federal Massachusetts! Mr. Curtis said he had a whig heart. The crowd was immense, nearly all parties being drawn by curiosity.—Not one of our citizens said a word except Mr. Webster. The strangers were listened to with respect.

DUEL.

We have heard that an affair of this character, which has been for some time in agitation between Mr. Dromgoole of Congress, and Mr. Dugger of Brunswick county, Va. was decided a few days since about six miles from Gaston, N. C. Mr. Dugger received the ball of his antagonist in his side, about three inches beneath the arm-pit. He is said to have been alive the next morning after the meeting which, it seems, took place in the afternoon.—*Petersburg Intel.*

BURNING OF THE PRAIRIES.

The Illinois Register of the 8th October says, "on Saturday night for the first time this fall, the horizon in various directions was tinged with light, occasioned by the burning of the prairies at a distance. Similar appearances have been visible every night since." These are attributed to the burning by the occupants of land around their timber and fences, to secure them from the great conflagration which will follow in November.

A PLAIN ON FIRE.

The country about Bona in Africa, was lately set on fire by the Kabyles, partly to fertilize the soil and partly to provide themselves with a stock of coal and dry wood. A letter from Bona of the 1st of September describes the conflagration. The French army was obliged to remove its position to prevent the destruction of its stores and ammunition. Then followed a scene which is thus described:

"Fortunately, at about 6 o'clock the sirocco ceased, and a strong north west wind sprung up, by which the conflagration was driven back to the hills. Without this providential interposition, all efforts to arrest the fiery torrent would have been in vain, and this calamity alone, by destroying a great part of the material for the expedition against Constantine, would probably have rendered that expedition impossible for the present year. The conflagration now rolling towards the mountains, threatened the huts of the Kabyles. With our telescopes we could see these barbarians, in their ragged robes and brown leathern aprons, [illegible] over the heights. These men were laden with their worldly wealth, the women with their younger children. It was towards midnight that the spectacle of the fiery mountains became most magnificent. Immense columns of fire, driven along by the north wind, rose higher and higher towards the summit of the hills. The gloomy Atlas appeared to be stormed by a whole army of fiery giants. The wild beasts fled from crag to crag, and the howling of the panic-struck jackalls and hyenas could be distinctly heard in the town. Several hundred of white-headed vultures, driven from their eyries, flew screaming over the town, while the appearance of the scattered Kabyles, sometimes toward the summit of a hill, and sometimes nearer to the plain, where the fury of the conflagration had wasted itself, added to the picturesque effect of the scene. The men with their long dishevelled hair, their shaggy beard locks, and their long flowing garments standing out in bold relief from the murky glare of the mountain, appeared more in grand and

done before.

"Towards noon o'clock the ship reached the cork trees on the top of the hills, and instantly the whole western ridge of the Atlas seemed converted into a chain of volcanoes, now bursting up to the sky thick masses of yellow grey smoke, and in the next rumbling huge columns of fire. In a few hours the mountain became dark again, for the fire, obeying the impulse of the wind, was descending into the plains beyond the reach of our view. At present towards the west, we behold nothing but masses of black coals, where a few days ago the landscape was covered with a parched vegetation. Never did the Atlas appear to me to wear so gloomy an aspect."

Vagabond impostors, assuming the character of distressed Polish patriots, are still prowling about the country and drawing money from the unwary. The Fredericksburg Arena states that one of those fellows recently entered a drug store in that place, exhibiting a stereotyped certificate, signed and countersigned, and duly sealed, setting forth the hardships that he had suffered in the cause of Polish liberty, &c. Unfortunately for this exiled patriot, there was in attendance in the store a young Pole, who, glad to meet a compatriot, addressed the stranger in the language of his country. The stranger, however, did not seem to rejoice much at finding a countryman. The Polish accent seemed to grate upon his ear, his countenance fell, and his whole conduct indicated that he was an impostor. He could not utter a word of the language, and made his escape as quickly as possible. The fellow, it was afterwards ascertained, was an Italian. The Arena continues.—*Balt. American.*

A lively business is still done by these sturdy beggars, armed with parchments, manufactured for the purpose, in large quantities. Five Dollars can procure a set signed by any given number of official personages, and sealed with tremendous cakes of wax. The story used to be the Algerine captivity of some member of the family; or the destruction of a village by an overflow of Vesuvius or Ætna. But the French, purely for glory's sake, occupy Algiers, and the volcanoes seem to have spent their revolutionary fury and manifest a tendency to conservatism. New occasions of sympathy had to be sought for, and, fortunately, the unhappy fate of Poland has furnished them in abundance.—There may be instances where the bearers of these papers are natives of Poland, but in nine cases in ten they are persons who never saw that country. A steady refusal to countenance any of these itinerant beggars, is a duty enjoined on every citizen by considerations of humanity and justice. The magistrates should interfere likewise and commit all such as cannot give an account of themselves.

[*From the Montreal Herald of November 4.*]

A gentleman, who came from St. Johns yesterday forenoon, informs us that several persons sat up all night to protect the Custom-house, in case of an attack, as a band of ruffians had threatened to burn it, and at the same time compel Mr. McCrae, the Collector, to resign his commission as a magistrate. The country from St. Johns to Odeltown and Napierville, &c. is in a state of great excitement, and upward of forty officers of militia have had their poles cut down, and been forced to resign their commissions.—Captain Doucet had his pole cut down, was dragged out of his bed, forced to walk along the pole and cheer for Papineau. Major McGinnis and his family have been obliged to leave their house, and so has a Mr Dudly Flower and many others. Some Swiss missionaries, a preacher and a widow lady who keeps a school at Grand line, have been obliged to flee for their lives. Pieces of firewood are thrown through the windows of houses, by one of which a Mrs. Feller was seriously wounded.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

One day when the celebrated somnambulist, Mr G. was being experimented upon, at a hotel in presence of a number of scientific gentlemen, the servant, a rosy country girl, by the request of the exhibitor, brought in a blanket, and tarrying, seemed to look on some of the experiments with great interest, but seeing the somnambulist read the newspaper through several folds of the blanket, without the least difficulty, she blushed very red, and edged her way sheepishly out of the room, exclaiming in a pet, to the great amusement of the spectators, that "if them are somnambly fellers could see through things arter that fashion, she didn't know what good any body's clothes did 'em."

We learn from the Peoria (Illinois) Register that wills are to be scarce in that quarter, that while wheat is selling for 70 cents a bushel, liquor commands $8 a barrel.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Waters, Mr. STEPHEN BEARD, *Jr.* to Miss MARY S. CHAMPION, all of Anne-Arundel county.

OBITUARY.

It is with more than ordinary feelings of regret we announce the death of that most excellent man, and estimable gentleman, BRICE J. WORTHINGTON, Esq. Mr. W. departed this life on Tuesday evening about six o'clock, after a protracted illness of several months, at his late residence, Bumper Hill, near this City. He was a man universally [illegible] a long life, than the deceased. As husband, parent, neighbor, and master, he had few equals. Long will his memory be cherished by his amiable family and a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

ADMINISTRATION.

THE subscriber having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of James Mills, late of said county, deceased,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

For all persons having claims against said estate, contracted after the 20th October, 1835, (at which time he obtained a final release and discharge as an insolvent debtor,) to produce the same to the subscriber duly authenticated. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES IGLEHART, Adm'r.

Nov. 16.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on MONDAY the 4th day of December next, at the late residence of the deceased, *near Annapolis*, all the Personal Estate of the late James Mills, deceased, consisting of

Some Valuable Stock, such as Horses and Cattle, the Crop of Corn, &c. Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE—all sums of Twenty Dollars, and upwards, a credit of six months, bearing interest from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving notes, with approved endorsers; all sums under Twenty Dollars the Cash to be paid.

JAMES IGLEHART, Adm'r.

Nov. 16. R. 3w.

A CARD.

CASTLE CROSIER,

(*REVISED.*)

PRICE PER COPY $1 50.

SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS to the above work are lodged at the County Court Office, Mr. Hughes' Store, at the Office of the Maryland Gazette, and at the State Library.

November 9.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that Thomas I. Hobbs, of said county, brought before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for said county, as a Stray trespassing on his enclosures, a YOUNG MARE, rising four years old, about sixteen hands high, she is a kind of sorrel roan, has a flax mane and tail, both hind feet white nearly up to the knee joint, she is shod all round, and has been worked in gear, no gaits except trot and gallop, she is somewhat scarified.

Given under my hand this 1st day of November 1837.

NATHAN SHIPLEY, J. P.

A. A. County.

Came to the subscriber living on the eighteenth mile of the Baltimore and Frederick Town Turnpike Road, on the 30th day of October last, the above described Mare as a stray. The owner of said Mare is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS I. HOBBS.

November 9.—3t

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at eight o'clock, for the above places from the lower end of Dugan's wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michaels, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis $1 50, to St. Michaels and Wye Landing $2 50.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEML. G. TAYLOR.

November 9.

NEW PAPER.

THE BALTIMORE KALEIDOSCOPE,

And Weekly Express,

RECENTLY commenced, and now published every *Saturday*, by YOUNG & ABRAHAMS, at the South East corner of Market and Gay streets, Baltimore. *L. A. Wilmer*, editor. Price $2 per annum.

This paper will contain a great variety of original and selected matter, news, literary and scientific articles, notices of new books, and animadversions on the most popular topics of the day. The publishers have made such arrangements as enable them to promise with confidence that the *Kaleidoscope* shall not be surpassed by any other similar paper in the Union, not only in point of utility, but in the various qualities which make a newspaper attractive and desirable.

One Dollar, in advance, will be received as payment in full for six months. The terms of advertising are moderate. Letters or communications to the editor or publisher, *if post paid*, will receive prompt attention; and the paper will be forwarded to any part of the country, where it may be ordered.—Subscribers at a *distance* are requested to enclose the amount of their subscription, (at least for six months,) when they order the paper.

Baltimore, Nov. 9, 1837.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Pearce, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

THOMAS W. COLE, Adm'r.

October 19. 6w.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of November next, for the purpose of settling with such of the supervisors as have not settled, hearing appeals, making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

JOHN J. COWMAN, Clk.

November 2. R. tm.

JACOB BASFORD,

Merchant Tailor,

HAS taken a Shop opposite Swann & Iglehart's Hotel, where he has just arrived with an elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which he offers to his friends and the public, and will have them made up in the most fashionable style, at low prices for Cash, or at short dates, to be met when due. He has adopted this method of business, and shall endeavour to pursue this course, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to give general satisfaction.

☞ TWO or THREE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Annapolis, October 26, 1837.—tf.

BASIL SHEPHARD,

Having declined business in favour of Mr. J. Basford, who has removed his Shop directly in front of Messrs. Swann & Iglehart's Hotel, wishes those that are indebted to him either by note, bond or open account, on his old business, or to the firm of Basil Shephard & Co. to call at his old stand, opposite Mr. J. Hughes', and settle the same. All who may have claims against him or the firm, will present them for settlement.

Any orders that may be sent to me, I will have them attended to.

B. S.

Annapolis, October 26, 1837.—tf.

WILLIAM BRYAN,

Merchant Tailor,

HAS just received a handsome assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

very superior in quality, and variety in colours, which he will make up in the most fashionable style, or to suit customers, at the shortest notice.

Gentlemen will find it to their interest to give him a call before they buy. His stand is directly opposite to Messrs. Swann & Iglehart's Hotel.

October 5.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed on the 19th inst. by Nicholas Edwin Watkins to him, assigning the whole of his property, real, personal and mixed, together with his Books of Account, all debts, rights and credits which he has, or is in any respect entitled to, for the benefit of his creditors, is alone authorised to dispose of and settle the same. All persons having claims against the said Nicholas Edwin Watkins, will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated, and those indebted to him are hereby warned not to settle their debts with any other person than the subscriber, or his order, which they are requested immediately to do.

JOHN NICHOLAS WATKINS.

July 20.

IN CHANCERY,

18th October, 1837.

George A. Thomas

vs.

Moses Lancaster.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the mortgaged property hereinafter mentioned, for the purpose of discharging the complainant's claim.

The bill states, that on or about the 15th day of July 1837, the complainant sold and conveyed to the defendant a parcel of land lying in Cecil county, called Yorkshire, containing about two hundred and fifty acres, and on the same day, to secure the purchase money for said land, amounting to the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, the said defendant, Moses Lancaster, executed a deed of mortgage to the complainant, by which he conveyed the said land to the complainant to secure the payment of said purchase money, in the manner following, to wit: the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars thereof on the seventeenth day of August in the year 1837, and the residue in two annual payments of two thousand dollars each—That the said Moses Lancaster has not paid the said sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, which fell due on the said 17th day of August in the year 1837, but has neglected and refused to pay the same, or any part thereof, by reason whereof the said mortgaged premises hath become forfeited. The bill also states, that the said defendant, Moses Lancaster, resides out of the state of Maryland.

It is therefore Ordered, That the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of November next, give notice to the said non-resident defendant of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court, in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 18th day of March next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy—Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Oct. 19. 6w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who are indebted to the subscriber for TAXES, that immediate payment is required; and it is hoped that they will call and discharge the same, or be prepared to do so when called upon, if not, payment will be enforced according to law.

LEWIS N. SEWELL,

Collector of County and City Taxes.

August 24.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS' FEES which have been delivered are collectable upon demand; being compelled by law to collect and pay over the same in sixty days from the delivery of said accounts, I hope that payment will be punctually made when called upon, if not I shall proceed to enforce payment according to law.

LEWIS N. SEWELL,

Deputy Sheriff.

August 24.

GEORGE BENNER & SON,

Merchant Tailors,

HAVE just received a large assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

which they will make up in the most fashionable style, at the shortest notice.

Also, an assortment of

Gloves, Stocks, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, and Silk Hosiery, &c. &c.

Sept. 21.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,

September 20th, 1837.

IN pursuance of a joint resolution of the Boards of Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and of the Branch Bank at Easton, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a General Meeting of the Stockholders in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and its Branches, will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An Act to provide for the extension of the Charters of certain Banks therein mentioned," passed at December session 1836, and deciding whether or not they will accept the act, and comply with the provisions thereof.

By order,

TH. FRANKLIN, Cash.

Sept. 28.—6w.

A BY-LAW

Authorising a further issue of Certificates of Debt.

[Passed October 6, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That the Mayor cause to be prepared an additional amount of Certificates, or Evidences of Debt, not exceeding five thousand dollars, of a denomination of from six and one quarter cents to one dollar, which shall be signed by the Mayor, and when so signed shall be issued by him to such persons as may deposit with him an equivalent amount of such bank paper, as will be received on deposit in the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Sec 2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the money so received by the Mayor shall be by him deposited in the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the City of Annapolis, subject to be drawn out upon the check of the Committee appointed by the order of the 10th of July 1837, and that said Committee be authorised to invest said money in the Stock of the State of Maryland, or apply the same to the satisfaction of the debts now due from the City to the said Bank, and such other debts due from the City as the said Committee, or a majority thereof, shall deem most advantageous to the City; Provided however, that of the said fund the sum of $500 shall remain on deposit in the said bank for the purpose of redeeming the Certificates hereby authorised to be issued, upon a sudden emergency, and before other arrangements can be made for that purpose.

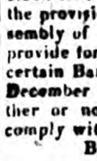
JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

October 12.

CASH FOR

ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 10 to 35 years of age.



PERSONS having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the highest prices, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to buy and give higher prices than any other purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mrs. Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.

ISAAC F. PURVIS.

Sept. 12. R

P. S.—Any communications left with Mr. John Lamb, will be promptly attended to. P.

SPECIE!

PERSONS purchasing Goods of the undersigned will receive change, to one half the amount purchased, in SPECIE.

DUBOIS & WEEMS.

October 12.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Attention is requested from the readers to the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in any contract a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make books cheap beyond all precedent. It will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are comparatively dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished either for from *four to six cents*, a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS,

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of *five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address.* To clubs of two individuals, *five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars.* The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

86 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞ Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end of Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEML. G. TAYLOR.

BOOKS BY MAIL!

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a more perfect stage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventure &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family for a *cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This unique supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published *every Tuesday*, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half the prices or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation. Price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

Corner of Chestnut and Fifth streets, Philadelphia.

FROM PAGE—

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $5 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12.

Oct. 6

COUNTERFEITS.

DR. BRANDRETH has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE Brandreth Pills on this market. Every authorized agent must have the following Certificate of Agency, and it will be seen that a deceit, forgery MUST be committed before any one can procure a forged certificate, and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance ten years in the State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills; at least I hope so.

Copy of Certificate of Agency.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Security against Counterfeits.

The within named R. R. Green, of Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the State of Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia, in the United States of America; and this letter, which is signed by me, *Benjamin Brandreth*, in my own hand writing—must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States.—This caution has become absolutely necessary to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are out of the above popular Medicine.

This letter will be renewed every twelve months, therefore should any alteration be made in the date, do not purchase, there is doubt

Signed,

B BRANDRETH.

New York, January 1, 1837.

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.

☞ BE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN, that no DRUGGIST, or Drug Store Keeper, or any person in any way connected with medicine, are allowed to sell the genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Although it is well known to Dr. B. that there is scarcely a Drug Store but what (TO THEIR ETERNAL SHAME BE IT SPOKEN) sell the Counterfeit article.

Purchaser! ask to see the Certificate of Agency—all who sell the genuine Brandreth's Pills have one.

CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS! you cannot use too much caution in purchasing the far famed BRANDRETH PILLS. Above all never get them from DRUG STORES. APOTHECARIES are not allowed to sell the GENUINE PILLS. If you procure the *Genuine* you will get a *Medicine* from which you will reap incalculable benefit, and you will look back to the day when first you heard the name of BRANDRETH as the most auspicious era of your human existence.

BEWARE! O BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! Purchase only of Mr. Richard Wells, or of such persons as he may authorise to sell the Genuine Pills. Mr. Wells is the accredited Agent for Anne-Arundel county.

R R. GREEN,

General Agent for Dr. Brandreth.

June 13 3m.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the 1st of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a coloured cover, the first number

OF A NEW PERIODICAL WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

Edited by WILLIAM E. BURTON, Philadelphia.

To which all original Communications will be addressed

THE commencement of a new Periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as "eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predications, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "caviare to the million." In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable work—an epitome of life's adjunctives—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic—graphic delineations of men and manners—free and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be *THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.*

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only.

The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will be a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies of the same during the year, and ten dollars will entitle to seven copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with attention.

June 10

& SEVENTEEN & POPULAR NOVELS,

VIZ:

Peter Simple,	Newton Forster,
Jacob Faithful,	Pacha of Many Tales,
Pirate and Three Cutters,	Japhet in Search of his Father.
Frank Mildmay;	
King's Own.	

BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT.

Pelham,	Last Days of Pompeii,
The Disowned,	Rienzi,
Devereux,	Ralph [illegible],
Paul Clifford,	Pilgrims of the Rhine,
Eugene Aram,	

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of

The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Marryatt, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be $21 25; and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost $6 50. They can be had of the publisher, at $3 50 for Bulwer $3 for Marryatt, complete.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is $2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for $5.

L. A. GODEY & Co.,

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading presses of this city:—

SATURDAY NEWS.—The weekly paper with the above title, which we foretold a few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godey, McMichael & Neal. Such a trio never got together before.—Neal and McMichael beat all for writing, and Godey beats all for publishing; and a capital job they made of their first number, worthy all that was promised. We prophesy for them great success, and for their readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS.—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the ordinary standard and would not discredit the columns of the most popular newspaper of the British metropolis. Sustained in the same spirit, the News will soon win liberal patronage and enviable reputation. An amusing extract will be found in a subsequent column.—*Enquirer and Courier.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs. L. A Godey, J C Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing the requisite qualifications for conducting such a periodical in the most advantageous manner. The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of what may be expected from the paper, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godey, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their sheet. The Gentleman's Vade Mecum has been transferred to Messrs Godey & Co., and will be continued under the title of the Saturday News, which will contain besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore embodied in the Vade Mecum. We intended to publish their prospectus to-day, but have been prevented by want of room.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A Godey, conductor of the Lady's Book; Joseph C. Neal, editor of the Pennsylvanian, and Morton McMichael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier. Judging from the first number we should conclude that it will far exceed, for original matter, and new selections, any weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a *reprint* of any other Gazette, which is too much the case with the mammoth sheets of that city.—*Newcastle Gazette.*

The first number of the Philadelphia Saturday News has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best weekly papers in the Union. The number before us is very creditable to the enterprising publisher and editors, its contents being various, entertaining and instructive. Those who wish a good family paper from the city, cannot do better than to subscribe for the Saturday News. It is published by L. A. Godey, and edited by Morton McMichael, and Joseph C. Neal, Esqrs.—*Derby Republican.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—The new Journal advertised in our paper under the above title, made its appearance last week, and is, very unequivocally on the "go ahead" system.—There is no doubt, but that the publisher, our friend Godey, whose Lady's Book we have in times past laboured to make our *fair* readers *fairly* in love with, will gain troops of friends in his new enterprise, and line his pockets to some purpose with the "needful." Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our police head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—*Saturday Courier.*

Sept. 1.

SUBSCRIPTION

FOR VOL. IV. OF

THE CULTIVATOR,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical at its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. *One* volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as *five* ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which is our pride and pleasure to serve.

☞ The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for $5.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN,

Annapolis.

February 6.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a *Double Number*—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four formes of different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprize. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention.—It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs $4, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For *four cents* subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, *monthly or weekly*, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort—From time to time, as opportunity offers, we propose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY,

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF

COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—☞ and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this *stipulation is strictly* adhered to. ☞ Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞ The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞ THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞ Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

NEW AND CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new and even a cheaper book than any which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be issued in such form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make *books cheap beyond all precedent*. It will contain the works of the day—such as are sought after, but are *comparatively* dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished *entire for from four to six cents*; a Mercyat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost ports of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no further go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, *and information from "the world of letters," of every description.*

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the papers is forwarded *to one address.* To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

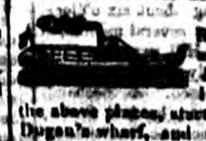
Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞ Editors throughout the Union, who will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.



THE Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the foot of Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEML. G. TAYLOR.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1837. [NO. 47.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

A BY-LAW

Authorising a further issue of Certificates of Debt.

[Passed October 6, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That the Mayor cause to be prepared an additional amount of Certificates, or Evidences of Debt, not exceeding five thousand dollars, of a denomination of from six and one quarter cents to one dollar, which shall be signed by the Mayor, and when so signed shall be issued by him to such persons as may deposit with him an equivalent amount of such bank paper, as will be received on deposit in the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Sec 2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the money so received by the Mayor shall be by him deposited in the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the City of Annapolis, subject to be drawn out upon the check of the Committee appointed by the order of the 10th of July 1837, and that said Committee be authorised to invest said money in the stock of the State of Maryland, or apply the same to the satisfaction of the debts now due from the City to the said Bank, and such other debts due from the City as the said Committee, or a majority thereof, shall deem most advantageous to the City; Provided however, that of the said fund the sum of $500 shall remain on deposit in the said bank for the purpose of redeeming the Certificates hereby authorised to be issued, upon a sudden emergency, and before other arrangements can be made for that purpose.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

October 12.

A BY-LAW

To open and establish the lines of Compromise Street in the City of Annapolis, and for other purposes.

[Passed September 11th, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That the land included within the following metes and bounds, courses and distances, be, and the same is hereby declared to be a public street, and shall hereafter be for ever called and known by the name of Compromise street: beginning for the said street in a line of Church-street, and running from thence with the east end of the brick warehouse of the Messrs. Adam and John Miller, as follows, to wit: South twenty degrees fifteen minutes, East six hundred and ninety feet, to the waters edge, thence running and bounding on and with the water North nine degrees, West two hundred and forty feet, thence leaving the water and running parallel with the first line North twenty degrees fifteen minutes West four hundred and fifty-two feet to the line of Church-street aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the city commissioners and port wardens be and they are hereby required and directed to open said street, and remove all obstructions in the same.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordained, That the said commissioners are hereby authorised and required to cause a good and substantial wooden bridge to be erected over the run near the house of Daniel T. Hyde, of at least twelve feet breadth.

Sec. 4. And be it established and ordained, That the sum of fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for defraying the expenses of surveying and opening said street and building the aforesaid bridge.

Provided always, and be it further established and ordained, That none of the petitioners for the said street shall be entitled to claim any damages from this corporation by reason of the opening of said street.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

Sept. 21.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that Albert G. Warfield, of Anne-Arundel county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 22d day of September, in the year 1837, as a Stray trespassing upon his enclosures, a SORREL MARE, about six years old, fourteen hands high, a star in the forehead, and a white stripe about six inches long on the nose, a white stripe on the right eye just above the sight, shod all round, switched tail, trots and canters, no other perceptible marks.

Given under my hand this 22d day of September 1837.

ALFRED WARFIELD.

The owner of the above described Mare is directed to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ALBERT G. WARFIELD,
near Lisbon A. A. County.

Sept. 28. 3w.

A CARD.

BARTER OR EXCHANGE.—WANTED, on landed security, Stock in the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company. Inquire at this Office.

Sept. 28.

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS NO COLLEGE, NO INSTITUTION, NO MONOPOLY, NO CHARTER, HE BEING QUITE SATISFIED TO REST ON THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

THE unprecedented success which has resulted from the adoption of Brandreth's Pills, during a period of upwards of 85 years, the numerous and extraordinary cures which they have performed upon hundreds of individuals whom they have rescued from almost inevitable death, after they had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent of the faculty—justify Dr. Brandreth, the proprietor of this Vegetable Universal Medicine, in warmly and conscientiously recommending it to the especial notice of the public.

Dr. Brandreth wishes mankind to consider this truth, that health solely depends on the state of purity in which the blood is kept, every part of the body being supplied daily with new blood from the food consumed, consequently, according to the pureness of that blood, so must the state of the body be more or less healthy. To obtain therefore, the most direct purifier of the blood, is a question of no little importance to every individual

That Brandreth's Pills are the most direct purifiers of the blood, there will be no doubt when it is considered that they have gained their present very extensive sale by their own intrinsic merit; proved by the numerous cures which they have accomplished in every variety of disease.

The peculiar action of these pills is most surprising; their operations being more or less powerful according to the pureness of the circulating fluid. On a person in a fair state of health, who is only costive or slightly bilious, they will be scarcely felt; on the contrary, if the complaint be chronic, and the constitution be much deranged, the effect generally at first is most powerful, until the system be freed from some of its most vitiated and turgit humours. This accomplished, doses sufficient to cause two or three copious evacuations daily, will soon remove the disease, and the constitution will be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor.

As a general Family Medicine, these Pills stand unrivalled. In many of the lingering complaints also, with which the human system is afflicted, they have been highly successful. The use of a few boxes will, in most cases, convince the patient of their beneficial properties. Indeed, a fair trial is all that is needful in their recommendation.

☞ Beware of COUNTERFEITS. If you want the GENUINE Medicine be sure and *keep clear* of DRUG STORES. No DRUGGIST or APOTHECARY sells the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS. Ask to see the Certificate of Agency. All the regularly appointed Agents have one Price of Pills 25 cents the Box, with full directions.

☞ The SUBSCRIBER is the regularly appointed AGENT for ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, of whom the GENUINE MEDICINE can at all times be procured.

RICHARD WELLS.

I certify that the above named Richard Wells is the accredited agent for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills in the city of Annapolis.

R. R. GREEN, General Agent for Dr. Brandreth for Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia.

May 4. 6m.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that Henry Wayman of said county, brought before me as Strays trespassing on his enclosures, a dark bay MARE about seven years old, fourteen hands high, trots and gallops, had old shoes all round. Also a bay mare COLT, about three years old, long tail and mane, and does not appear to have been bridled, trots and gallops, and appears much attached to each other. Given under hand of me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 2d day of October, 1837.

THOS. BURGESS.

The owner of the above described Mare and Colt, is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY WAYMAN,
Poplar Spring, Anne-Arundel County

October 12

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Conventions of the Province of Maryland. *Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, and 1776.*

Just received and for Sale by

D. RIDGELY,
Agent for the Publishers.

POETRY.

From the Churchman.

THY WILL BE DONE.

My God, though every earthly hope
Be ruin'd, lost, each nerve unstrung,
And every coming year but ope
On buried joys to which I've clung;
Though all for which I've fondly prayed
Be still withheld, each glorious sun
But view some cherish'd comfort fade,
Yet, Father, let thy will be done.

Though friends who oft this heart estranged
From thy pure worship, O my God,
Should fickle prove, grow cold and changed,
Still let me kiss the chast'ning rod;
And make me learn that when the soul
Her heavenward race has once begun,
No idol should her flight control,
Thus, Father, let thy will be done.

In pain and anguish let thine arm
Support me, Lord, in hours of ill,
Do thou the venom'd shaft disarm,
And heal my wounded spirit still;
And when the last dread hour is nigh,
When here my weary task is done,
In Jesus trusting then may I
Departing say,—Thy will be done.

J. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "OLD SOLDIER."

The Columbus was a beautiful new ship, and captain Cornelius Quiddle was a good sailor and a very worthy man; but he was a little too particular about having every thing nice and trig on board his ship. The decks were scrubbed and holy-stoned every morning, and as for the quarter deck, it was captain Quiddle's delight to keep it as white and unsullied as the pine well-scoured floor of the tidy and industrious wife of a farmer. He detested *tobacco*, because the men, in spite of all he could do, would scatter the juice about the decks; and nothing would make him look more sour and disagreeable, than the sight of a dark-red tobacco juice stain on the quarter deck. This was all very foolish in *Captain Quiddle, I allow*—but the best of men have their whims, and their faults. It was however, a constant source of trouble and vexation to him—for it is difficult to drill a sailor on board a merchant ship into such discipline, that he will avoid scattering his tobacco juice in every direction, when his mouth is full. He *goes upon the supposition that every part of the* ship is a *spitbox*—and is wont to act accordingly. The crew, therefore thought it nonsense in Captain Quiddle to attempt to introduce a radical reform in this particular. But he succeeded better than I expected.

If Captain Quiddle was vexed at the sight of a puddle of tobacco juice, he was in a worse rage when an *old chaw of tobacco*, technically termed *an old soldier*, discharged for being worn out in the service, met his eye. Now in my opinion an "old soldier" is not such a disgusting-looking object after all. It is, in itself, as harmless and innocent an article as a marlinspike, *and looks* equally well on the deck—and better too in my eye. It reminds you of a faithful friend who has worn himself out in doing his duty. But Captain Quiddle never thought of this, and I verily believe, he would have been more pleased at any time by seeing a venomous reptile lying on deck, than an *old soldier*.

One morning, at about six bells, the old ship walking off with the wind on the quarter, at the rate of eight knots—Captain Quiddle came on deck. He paced the quarter deck fore and aft several times, and seemed much tickled at the fine weather and favourable breeze. I was at the helm at the time, and I never shall forget the *sudden and appalling change* which came over his countenance—apparently without any cause. His face turned pale with indignation —and with a loud and stern voice he said to the second mate "Mr. Jarvis let all hands be called and mustered aft."

His orders were obeyed, although no one could conjecture why all *hands* were called at such an unusual time, and during such fine weather. "Mr. Russell," said he, turning to the chief mate as soon as he came on deck, "I wish you would muster our Spanish burton blocks, and a good strong fall, and reeve a purchase, which I wish placed on the collar of the mizen stay—*get on a preventer from the main*-top mast-head, to guard against accident—and let the men brang aft some handspikes and the watch tackle." "Aye, aye, sir," responded the officer. And all hands went to work reeving the purchase, fixing it to the mizen stay, and mustering instruments, with which to effect some great object—but what, *none could conjecture*. After these arrangements were completed, Captain Quiddle told the mate to get up a heavy tackle in the cross jack yark—and another on the larboard mizen-top-mast-back stay, and also to provide a strong pair of slings—which of course was duly done. "Now, men," said Captain Quiddle, "*we will all get breakfast* —and after breakfast, we will go to work with a will"

During breakfast, Captain Quiddle said very little; he merely asked the chief mate, if the burton fall was strong enough for a heavy purchase —and on the mate answering in the affirmative, he expressed much satisfaction and remarked that they would soon see. The crew while partaking breakfast in the forecastle, amused themselves with conjectures on what was the object of so much fuss and preparation. After a long discussion, they coincided in opinion with a shrewd "old salt," that it was Captain Quiddle's intention to *hoist out the mizen mast!*— Breakfast however was despatched in haste, both in the forecastle and the cabin—and all *hands* were again mustered aft, ready for undertaking the formidable labour, which it was evident Captain Quiddle had cut out for them.—"Now, Mr. Jarvis," said Captain Quiddle, in that decided but suppressed tone, which a man employs when about to communicate some appalling intelligence, or exhort to deeds of difficulty and desperation—"take two or three of the smartest hands with you, with handspikes and crowbars and clap the slings round that monstrous *old chaw of tobacco*, which is deposited beneath the fife-rail! there Mr. Russell, we'll hook on all the purchases, take the falls to the windlass and capstan and merrily bouse away. If the thing is possible we'll heave that *old soldier* overboard in the course of an hour, for at present it only cumbers the quarter deck—presents an unsightly object to the eye—and outrageously offends my sense of smelling!" So saying, the Captain pointed to a disgusting demasticated mass of the Virginia weed, which was deposited on the quarter deck, of a size which would have been done credit to the jaws of a Gargantua.

The "Old Soldier" was thrown over-board—and the crew were taught a lesson which they never forgot—a worn out quid or even a contract of tobacco juice never afterwards polluted the quarter deck of the Columbus during the voyage.

Boston Mercantile Journal.

LACONICS—"THE WORLD WE LIVE IN."

England—Gone out of town—Tories full of *ora-tory*—Whigs giving themseves *airs*. *Ireland* —full of tithes, taxes and taturs—*agi-tators*, imitators, disputators, and commentators, and commoner *'taturs*—dozens of *families* without a thirteener—suspense, dispense, and every pense but sixpence. *France*—King of the Barricades in bad case from shooting pains—the Court daily expecting a *Bullet-in*—all Paris going out a gunning at the rabbit monarchy—Royalty in riches and manufacturers in misery—popular *demonstrations of royalty very striking* but as yet *mislead*. *America*—Ruination in ruins—the republic by no means a *commonwealth*—no trust but *dis*-trust—banks falling in, every one of them like the mammouth—*specie's* extinct —consequence dreadfully dolorious, but remittances very antidollarous; men of judgment losing all their *cents; the sovereign* people without a *sovereign*; Boston boys so poor the girls say they can't pay their addresses. *Spain*—Civil wars, civil warriors, Seville oranges, servile people, and save-all Ministry; those who have lived by stealing die by *steel*, or run off by stealth; emigration, imigration, aggravation *deprivation, consternation, starvation*; and all the *nations* excepting *double rations*. Dangerous play; within an ace of losing the queen by a knave; general discontent; general misery. *Russia*—Market very dull; Warsaw, worser; autocrats riding like dead rabbits on *bare poles;* freemen, fools, noodles, and knouts. *Turkey*—Turkies of Sublime Porte wish to do Bey Achmet brown, and gobble him up; Bey, declining to obey, will keep their will in *obey*-ance; Bashaws tales many fold; the crescent *increasing in wain Africa*—Black man's home, white man's tomb; a desert where all are deserters; kingdoms of sand and kings in mud *cabins; Morocco and Sirocco;* Gold coast and yellow fever; missions, commissions, and sundry commissions; expedition goes on slowly; no ingress, egress, regress, or progress; gropers after the source of the Niger get *sores* from the *niggers;* travellers' heads given for travellers' tales; strange savages, stranger travellers, ignorant *wretches both; natives good body guards*, but raw beefeaters; rise of the Nile; *Et praterea nihil*—Lacon.

From Dyke's Tour in Belgium.

THE BURGOMASTER AND KITTY.

A FLEMISH COURTSHIP.

'Goot afternoon, worthy friend Kroger!'

'Goot afternoon, Burgomaster! This is koind and neighbourly. Walk in—Kitty's in the back parlour.'

'I'm coom to court Kitty; Kitty is noice; I loove Kitty.'

'Well, that's plain and honest; you never told me this before, Mynheer; I'm pleased to hear it; walk in, my dear sir, (offering his arm.)

'Thank'ee, I'll do vera well without your assistance; lead forward, how noice the pig's pudding smell, Mynheer!'

'Yaw, they were made by Kitty, here she is. Kitty, the Burgomaster! Burgomaster Schlippenbach, Kitty. You will excuse me for five minutes, I see a customer in the shop.'

'La, Mynheer Burgomaster Schlippenbach, what an unusu l pleasure!'

'I'm coom a courting, Kitty.'

'A courting! and to whom, pray?'

'To sweet Miss Kitty Kroger."

'Oh, sir, you do me much pride!' and she drew herself up a foot high.

'Yaw, you are vera proud; you musn't be proud when you marry me, sweet Miss Kitty.'

'Oh, no, I'll be any thing you wish me, dear Mynheer Schlippenbach.'

'That's a good girl; goot by—I'll come again to-morrow.'

'Are you go'nz so soon, sweetheart!'

'Yaw, I moost go, now I have finished courting you, goot day.'

'Well, stay, my dear sir, here are some of the hog's pudding I heard you praising; you'll like them, I know you will, here put them in your pockets, and here are some sausages from Bologna; there they just fit the other pocket.'

'Thank'ee—goot by; but I say Kitty, give me a kiss—(buss)—thank'ee, goot evening.'

And away went the swain, who had begun a love affair as he would have begun a bargain for a cargo of Dutch mackerel.

ROMANTIC STORY.

The Goshen (Indiana) Express mentions the discovery of a female among the Indians near Peru, Indiana, that had been taken prisoner by the Delaware Indians, sixty years ago, when she was only five years of age. Two brothers and a sister visited her, and she was recognised by marks they named as being on her person. She could not talk English, and had an interpreter. No entreaty could prevail on her to return with them home, and they had reluctantly to leave her. She had been married to a Miami chief, who had died and left her with seven children.

SPECIMEN OF THE "DOWN EAST" WOMEN.

At the late fair at Boston was presented a very large carpet manufactured from odds and ends, bits of cloths, flannels and stockings, in short from every thing in the shape of woollen rags, from a ravelled thread up to a bed blanket, the work of Mrs. Abigail Welsh of Newburyport. At the distance of five feet, which is near enough for well-sized people to look, it has the appearance of a rich Turkey carpet, of a handsome pattern, and it will last for years a beautiful carpet. The value of this kind of work may be perceived by the following estimate cost, which we find in the Transcript:

Cost of the tow-cloth for foundation,	$2 67
Dying the rags and old stockings,	2 00
Thrums purchased at Lowell to make border,	2 00
	$6 67

The carpet was made during odd hours, after the labour of the family was performed, in four months, and for the trifling sum above stated, with the toil saved from hours of idleness, an elegant and almost everlasting carpet produced.

THE ISLAND OF JUAN FERNANDEZ.

We published, a few days since, an interesting article from a French Journal, embracing a history of the Island of Juan Fernandez from the date of its first discovery. In this article the reported disappearance of this island was alluded to as a matter of fact. Such a report has been current for some months, having first appeared in the European papers, without the mention of any authority, and consequently without being entitled to any credit. There are still stronger reasons for being satisfied that there is no truth in the story of the sinking of this Island. More than one vessel has arrived in this country, having touched at the Island long subsequent to the date when it must have disappeared, according to the story referred to. Among them was the sloop of war Peacock, which lately arrived at Norfolk, from the Pacific Ocean. [*Boston Daily Adv.*

NANTUCKET WHEAT.

Mr. John Swain, has this year raised upon the farm of Capt. R. Hussey, seven miles from town, 43 bushels of good Summer Wheat, upon one and three fourths of an acre of ground, equal to 23 bushels per acre. The seed put into the ground measured one bushel and ten quarts. [*Nantucket Inq.*

NO NEWSPAPER.

The time is coming when the man who has the means and does not take a newspaper, will be looked upon by his neighbours as a fish without a fin; a crow without a wing; a blind horse, or a mole, or what you please Such an individual might do well to live in the manner of a Robinson Crusoe, but he has no excuse for thrusting himself among those who do take newspapers and are better informed, to gather up whatever crums of political general intelligence they may chose to drop for him. We know many such men and might name them, but we refrain, but you gentle reader, can point them out yourself. Picture for a moment a—— (we were going to write the occupation of our hero, but we desist,) in opulent circumstances, supping from silver spoons, and purchasing imported cloths and silks, and riding a hundred dollar horse, and—borrow a newspaper! that costs but two dollars for a period long enough for the earth to make a revolution round the sun! Seest thou the man? You do. Then mark the words of the printer That he may be rich, but he will not be respected, and the children of that man may have jingling pockets, but there will be a deficiency in their upper story, lack lustre windows, dead flies in cobwebs; and if they walk in the footsteps of their father they may at last go down

'To the vile dust from whence they sprung,
Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung."

(*American Union.*

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, November 23. 1837.

For the Maryland Gazette.

CASTLE CROSIER.

(*Continued.*)

And were not a little relieved, when informed that the besiegers were vanquished, and this welcome news was confirmed on the entrance into their apartment of the Emerald Knight, who directed his brave comrades to join him in the presence chamber, so soon as they saw that the dead were removed, and the wounded attended to, and the arrangements of the castle properly disposed, saying as he left them, my devoirs are now to be paid to the fair inmates of the castle, since no doubt they have need of consolation. The ladies on his entering approached him, and hoped a lasting truce had taken place. Not so, ladies fair, replied he, for this day week I have to encounter, in single combat, the Knight of the Burning Flume, who, by this gage, (presenting the gauntlet with a courtesy that well denoted the high breeding of the knight, to Eudocia,) has challenged me to the tournament, and if in your possession will prove to me a talisman. [A magical property is ascribed to that instrument which is considered as possessing the power of preventing evil. Of this nature is the talisman, by the virtue and influence of which Appolonius Tyaneus, according to tradition, wrought wonders, if not miracles.] Not so, most noble knight, returned Eudocia, surely you will not put your destiny on a level with an outlaw. It ill boots me to do so, answered the knight, nor would it by the laws of chivalry [Milton uses the term Memphian chivalry, in describing Pharoah's pursuit of the sojourners of Goshen, over the Red Sea.] be right and proper that I should, but the glorious cause which I vindicate enjoins it on me. Well then, exclaimed Eudocia, he who engages in the sacred cause of religion must prevail. Refreshments were now brought in, and waited only for the coming of the other knights, who soon joined the ladies and their chief—and the company thus assembled, discoursed on the incidents that had scarcely more than an hour occurred. Having remained some time with the ladies, the Council of Twelve called a meeting in Montrose Hall, and gave directions for repairing the outworks of the castle, of which many of them were considerably dilapidated, owing to the fierce onset made on them, not knowing but that Red Beard might rally his forces and again besiege the fortress or citadel.

It is worthy of remark, that in the height of the siege, a condor hovered over the Crosier on the pinnacle of the castle, with outspread wings, which omen augured favourably for its safety; while approaching it, the distressing cries, and piercing screams of the bird attracted the attention of all, and for a brief space suspended the raging elements of strife, which were only resumed by the Knight of the Burning Plume commanding his forlorn hope or serfs, to tear down the principal banner which had been unfurled during the violence of the storm, and waved in triumphant undulations over the ramparts. The corps de reserve, thus submitting to the orders of the great bandit, marched with a resolute and firm step towards the object of their attack, when they were, ere they could reach it, overwhelmed by a shower of stones, arrows and darts, and other missiles, which were thrown or cast from the towers by the soldiers who manned them. The reception this cohort met with was so hot that not one of them reached the spot where the colour was displayed, being a crimson flag, with purple stars or stripes.

Scarcely had night once more spread its curtains over the earth, when a tremendous yell was heard some hundred yards from the castle moat; [This word, in castrametation, signifies a deep trench on the outer wall or rampart. The brink of the moat next the fort is called a scarp, and the opposite one the counterscarp.] this, as we have seen, was in consequence of a murder having been perpetrated. The Emerald, or Sapphire Knight, with the Knights of the Pink and Orange, sallied forth with three hundred brave followers from the castle, and spurring their steeds rowel deep, galloped toward the direction whence the howl issued, but what was their consternation to find that the Knight of the Burning Plume had again collected in arms, and was laying waste every thing with fire and sword, having just slayed two men who were returning from the mines of Peru, laden with gold for the castle, the others who were with them, and in number seven, escaped, and gained the castle before they could, though closely pursued, be overtaken. The bandit, perceiving that the Emerald Knight had with him but an inconsiderable force, sent a detachment of five hundred men to rout the Crosier band, who however were repulsed or driven back with great slaughter, having left one hundred and fifty on the field—This so incensed the ruffian, that he placed himself at the head of his murderous gang, and commenced a general and furious and reckless battle, which terminated with a loss of at least five hundred men—the Emerald Knight, owing to the blow inflicted on the giant at the storming of the castle, which prevented his using his scimetar arm, having lost in the two skirmishes only twenty men, he himself, received five wounds, since he was in the heat of each engagement—his wounds were however slight, he being cased in armour. The Knight of the Pink was of great assistance to Bellano, since he twice parried the scimetar that was raised by Red Beard, and levelled at that part of the skull or head of the Emerald Knight which was most exposed, and had the blows taken effect, the Emerald Knight would doubtless have been severely wounded. This so infuriated the bandit that he impetuously rushed on the Knight of the Pink, and would have slaughtered him on the spot, had he not adroitly eluded the uplifted scimetar, by springing, with his well trained charger, which was a remarkable leaper, over the head, scimetar and all, of Red Beard, which so astounded him, that his large eyes rolled in their sockets with amazement—he with an imprecation too horrible to repeat, again furiously attacked the Knight of the Pink, with his whole length stretched to the utmost extent, and just as he was a second time brandishing his scimetar high in air, the steed of the Knight of the Pink leapt [The famous stable of the Elector of Hanover, at Dresden, consisted among others, of a horse of wonderful swiftness and agility, to which the celebrated Flying Childers bore no comparison.—Before Michael Schatz's (this being the name of the German quadruped,) eyes, was a glass window, with a curtain of green cloth, to be drawn at pleasure; he was covered with a red mantle, the rack was of iron, and the manger of copper, neither of which was so costly or superb as that of the stall of the favoured beast of Caligula, the Roman Emperor. Above, or over the stable, was a gallery on one side, adorned with a statue of the animal and his rider in complete armour. In our principal cities, the trappings of a charger, or war horse, are now considered of great consequence, since they are of gay, showy and expensive materials, and partake of the various prismatic colours, which greatly improve their appearance] ten feet higher

For throughout the wide border his steed was the best. than before over the bandit's upraised arm—this he was afterwards heard to say, worried him more, ripping out an oath, than any thing he had ever met with. Finding that he could effect nothing, he at length gave spurs to his horse, and was with the remnant of his gang soon out of sight, having left all the gold, two wagon loads, behind him. The Emerald Knight and his aids returned with their followers to the castle, after an absence of about three hours.

At Castle Crosier there were no revels, or other loose and inordinate pastimes—the knights employed themselves in dispensing charity, and other offices of humanity, and affording protection to their border neighbours, who were greatly harrassed by detached bands of marauders who infested that region—so that Castle Crosier, as well as its environs, was constantly in danger of being stormed, which circumstance rendered it expedient that the force to defend it should be sufficient for the purpose as with a view to repel aggressions, or inroads, or incursions on the lowly hamlets of a brave and honest peasantry.

The ladies Eudocia and Atalanta, [Although there is something classic in Ovid's metamorphosing Atalanta into a lioness, yet it would have been a more suitable transformation had he changed her into a Venus, since she was celebrated for her beauty, but we never heard that she was any thing of a virago. The story of Atalanta and the golden apples, is doubtless familiar to our readers] for that was the name of the other lady, who as well as Eudocia, remained at the castle for security, until the hordes of bandit that were ravaging the country far and wide should be subdued, or routed from their fastnesses, with their attendants, were engaged in a variety of occupations, that served, together with the occasional conversation of the knights, to beguile their moments, which rendered them perfectly satisfied with, though not entirely reconciled to their condition, conscious as they were, that there was no prospect of their leaving the castle without hazarding their lives. A description of those ladies we shall here give or afford.

(*To be continued.*)

It is announced that the Exploring Expedition will sail on the 1st of December.

If the survey now in progress under the direction of the State Geologist, Professor Dekay, had been attended by no other consequences than the discoveries made by that gentleman of large beds of marl on the Eastern shore and elsewhere, a full consideration would have been received for all the trouble and expense incurred. In these collections of the best description of fertilizing material our farmers have an inexhaustible source from which to draw manure for restoring their worn out lands.—*Baltimore American.*

BREACH OF MARRIAGE PROMISE.

Baltimore County Court has recently been engaged in the trial of a case involving a breach of the marriage promise. The suit was brought on behalf of Miss Louisa Wallace, a respectable young lady of Harford, against Dr John Sappington, of the same county. The case occupied the attention of the Court for nearly a week, and at its close the Jury rendered a verdict in favour of the plaintiff for the sum of *five thousand dollars.* Counsel for plaintiff Messrs. Constable, Martin, Lee and Jenkings; for defendant, Messrs. Johnson and McMahon.—*Baltimore American.*

The most casual observer must have been struck with the profaneness and vulgarity of lads of from eight to twenty years of age, by whom our streets are infested. Within a few years past the increase of this evil has been so evident that it calls loudly for the adoption of measures to prevent it. Masters, guardians and parents neglect most grossly their respective obligations when they suffer youths under their charge to run at large at night; and congregate in the neighbourhood of engine houses and tippling shops, to rival each other in blasphemy and low ribaldry. It would be well for the City Council to watch over the public comfort in this as in other matters, and pass such ordinances as will make such offences penal, and see that their ordinances shall be enforced.—*Bal. Am.*

A number of Western Indians, engaged for the Florida campaign, arrived at Tampa Bay on the 1st instant.

A steamboat arrived at New York on Thursday from Newburg, with a cargo of butter, pork, poultry, &c. valued at $50,000.

The Stonington Rail Road is now open for regular travel.

The St. Louis Bulletin states that the Secretary of War has authorized the raising of 400 volunteers in the Choctaw Nation, to be employed in the Florida war, against the Seminoles, to be commanded by their Agent, Capt. Wm. Armstrong.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

It turns out that all the V. B. candidates for Assembly in Jefferson County are elected, which makes that body stand,—100 Whigs and 28 Van Buren men. Senate 10 Whigs. 22 Van Buren men.

SICKNESS AT WEST POINT.

From the following extract of a letter it will be seen that the Typhus fever has been raging at West Point, and proved fatal in two instances among the corps of Cadets.

"*U. S. Military Academy,*
"*West Point, N. Y.*

"Friend Burke:—We have to deplore the death of two of our fellow cadets. Benjamin F Baden, a member of the 4th class, and an only son of a widowed mother, (his father, an officer in the army, died in Florida some nine months since,) died on Wednesday, the 18th inst after an illness of only six days, with the Typhus fever. Also, on the 25th inst. Augustus M Davidson, of North Carolina, a member of the 3d class, died with the same disease.

Their funerals were both attended on the day following their deaths respectively, by the corps of cadets, officers, and professors. They were buried with military honours.

The typhus fever has prevailed here to some extent. There have been several others sick with it, besides those mentioned, but I believe there are none considered dangerous now. It was thought by some a few days ago, that it would be necessary to break up the organization of the institution, for a short time at least, but I am in hopes now that it will not be the case."—*New Port Argus.*

PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.

On the afternoon of Sunday last, a little boy about 18 months old, the son of a Mr. Samuel King, of Camden, N J. was observed suddenly to exhibit signs of great agony. Upon stripping him to ascertain the cause of his distress, a needle was found to have entered his body just below the breast bone, the head of which could be seen protruding from the skin. The father endeavoured to extract it with his fingers, but in the confusion of the moment it was broken off, and a physician was sent for Dr. Harris, who immediately attended, could feel the needle in the flesh, and while he was engaged in making an incision, for the purpose of reaching it, he discovered that the spirit of his little patient had winged its way to Him who gave it. Upon a post mortum examination, by Drs. Harris and Fisler, it was found that the needle had entered the lungs, and the consequent suffusion of blood had caused immediate suffocation.—*Phil. Inq.*

HYDROPHOBIA.

Messrs. Dearborn and Co. have published the title pamphlet, so often mentioned in the papers as forthcoming, in which is set forth the remedy for hydrophobia prescribed, and it is said with great success, by Henry Hughes, a private soldier in one of the British regiments stationed at Montreal. The remedy is simple, easily procured and easily administered, and the promulgator—who does not profess to be the discoverer—affirms that it has invariably proved efficacious. The pamphlet consists of 30 pages, 27 of which are occupied by a treatise on the horrible disease. If the remedy offers but one chance in a hundred for success, no one should remain ignorant of it a moment longer than the time required to obtain possession of the pamphlet. We will not further interfere with its sale than by saying that one ingredient of the remedy is a preparation of mercury.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT LOST.

We understand that the steamboat *Ceylon*, owned at Pittsburg, and bound to New Orleans from Louisville was burnt to the water's edge, on Tuesday last, near Salt river, thirty miles below the Falls of the Ohio. The Ceylon was full of frieght and passengers. The cargo was principally consumed; but the passengers escaped, without any loss of life.—*Cin. Whig.*

AURORA SEEN THROUGH A SNOW STORM.

The snow storm of yesterday, which, at sunset, had covered the earth and all things near it with a mantle of the purest white, closed early in the evening with a most curious and beautiful pageant. About 6 o'clock, while the sky was still thick with falling snow, all things suddenly appeared as if dyed in blood. The entire atmosphere, the surface of the earth, the trees, the tops of houses, and in short, the whole face of nature, were tinged with the same scarlet hue. The alarm of fire was given, and our vigilant firemen were seen parading the streets in their ghostly uniform, which assuming the general tint, seemed in excellent keeping with the phenomenon.

The light was most intense in the north west and north-east. At short intervals it increased and diminished in brightness, until, at half past six, only a slight tinge of red remained on the sky. It is presumed that places favored with a clear sky, enjoyed a splendid exhibition of the Aurora Borealis, the light of which was transmitted to us through the snowy medium and a thin veil of clouds, and was thus diffused like the light of an astral lamp, covered with a red shade of ground glass. That the stratum of clouds was very thin, was inferred from the fact, that before half past six, a few stars were discernible as when seen through a fog; and such was the appearance of the moon, which rose about the same time. As usual in brilliant exhibitions of the Aurora Borealis, the *Magnetic Needle* was exceedingly disturbed. Mr. Herrick reports as follows:—"The needle was more disturbed between six and ten o'clock, than I ever know it to be during an Aurora. It often moved 30 minutes in three seconds. Its entire range was nearly six degrees! At 6h. 16m. it stood at 3° 10 West, and at 9h. 10½m. at 9° 7 W. Its mean position at present time, is 5° 55 W." O.

Yale College, Nov. 15.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN IN 1838.

The sun will be eclipsed, visibly throughout the United States, on the 18th of September next, between 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M. The eclipse will not be total, but *annular:* that is, the moon, being too near the sun to hide it entirely from our view, will leave its margin visible, like a luminous ring (*annulus.*) to those beholders whose place makes the moon pass directly between them and the sun's exact centre.

The tract of the country, to which the eclipse will be thus central, is stated in the American Almanac to be the following:

Beginning to be visible in the unknown regions near the North pole, the central annular eclipse will pass through Kamtchatka in Asia, the British Possessions in North America, not far west of Hudson's Bay, Lake Superior, Wisconsin Territory, Michigan, Lake Erie, the N. E. part of Ohio, the Southeastern part of Pennsylvania, the west part of Maryland, northern part of Virginia, southern part of Maryland eastern shore of Virginia, and into the Atlantic Ocean; its course being from N. W. to S. E. The eclipse will be *annular*, over a space of 420 miles wide.

The *ring*, in the places where it may be seen, will continue only from *four* to about *six and a half* minutes.

At Baltimore, the eclipse will begin at 6 minutes past 3, P. M. The *Ring* will be formed at 25 minutes past 4; and be central at 27½ minutes past 4. The eclipse will end at 40 minutes past 5.

At Washington City, and Richmond, the several phases will be within a small fraction of a minute, of the same time as at Baltimore.

At Raleigh, within about 2 minutes of the same time. But there, no *ring* will appear.—The sun will be a *very slender crescent.*

This crescent will be wider and wider, with horns less and less sharp, as we go south and Southwest, or north and northeast, from the path of the central eclipse.

This *path* first touches the earth at a point near the North Pole, a little east of the meridian of Greenwich. In a few seconds afterwards it attains its greatest northern latitude (88°.) whilst for the first 8 minutes it moves rapidly westward, until it is 98° west of that meridian. In ten minutes after passing out of Virginia, into the Atlantic Ocean, it leaves the earth, at a point about 34° north latitude, and 58° west longitude; just one hour, 48 minutes and 32 seconds after its first touching the earth; having traversed a somewhat circuitous track, of 5000 miles in length; and (as we said before) the whole annular path being 420 miles in breadth. It reaches, in width, from Fairfield county in Connecticut, nearly to Raleigh in North Carolina.

The counties of Virginia, through which the *exact centre* of the eclipse will pass, are Morgan, Berkly, Jefferson, Loudoun, Fairfax, and Accomac.

This will be the last central eclipse of the sun visible in the United States, until that of May 26th, 1854; which will be also *annular.* The *total* eclipse of the sun will be August 7th, 1869.

RIOT AND DEATHS AT ALTON ILLINOIS.

The St. Louis Republican publishes the following letter, dated

"Alton, Wednesday evening, Nov. 8.

The curse of Abolitionism has again fallen upon our town. Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, P. M. a fourth abolition press was landed (from the Missouri Fulton, and put into Godfrey Gilman and Co's. warehouse under guard of the friends of Mr. Lovejoy. During the day of yesterday much excitement prevailed, and during the evening many individuals collected with a full determination to destroy it. The warehouse was again guarded by some 18 or 20 friends of the cause, and when the attack was made, Mr. Lovejoy fired from a window and shot down a Mr. Bishop. The populace infuriated at this, and not being able to make entrance, set fire to the building. The individual who applied the torch to the roof was about to be fired upon (or was fired upon by Mr. Lovejoy, when he, Mr. L. received a mortal wound from some one of the assailants.) Two others inside received wounds, but not dangerous. The press was then given up and destroyed. To-day, we have peace and quietness, and trust in God that it may continue."

In addition to the foregoing, we learn that the crowd attacked the house of Messrs. Godfrey, Gilman & Co. about eleven o'clock in the night, but finding it defended, they retired. In a short time afterwards the attack was renewed. At each time no violence was manifested, except to demand the press. Those in the house having refused to give possession, and having expressed their determination to resist, it was resolved by the assailants to set fire to the building. For this purpose a ladder was raised and a fire kindled on the roof. The fire when first kindled did not burn freely, and a second person ascended to add fuel to it. Whilst he was in the act of ascending the ladder, the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy came out of the house and stood opposite to the S. W. corner of the building. He fired from this position several times, at the man ascending, but without effect. A man from behind a pile of lumber on the wharf below, fired at Mr. L: the gun was charged with two balls, both of which entered Mr. L's. body, near or in the chest. Mr. L. dropped the gun he was in the act of firing, ran up into the house, and as he reached the Clerk's room fell on the threshold and expired instantly.

Those in the house now proposed surrendering, if the fire was put out. The crowd without ascended, and carried water in their hats to extinguish the flames. The doors were then thrown open, and as the crowd rushed in, (two guns were fired, by some of those entering.—The ball from one of the guns lodged in the ancle a Mr. Roff, one of the defenders of the house, and it is yet doubtful, whether he will not lose his leg. The other ball lodged in the foot of Mr. Weller. Several other persons in the house were injured, in attempting to escape.—As soon as the crowd had obtained possession they took the press, broke it up into many pieces, and threw it into the river. All then dispersed, and by two in the morning the town was again quiet.

The Mayor, we learn, was on the ground, attempting to arrest the disturbance, but without any effect. He narrowly escaped being wounded or killed, as a ball perforated his hat.

Mr. Lovejoy and Mr. Bishop were both interred yesterday, and every thing seemed to indicate, that the storm had subsided. Report states that Mr. L. on the evening preceding his death had agreed to leave Alton and remove his press, but was dissuaded by Dr. Beecher and some others from doing so, on the ground, that the war had been commenced there and must be terminated there.

If the press had not been surrendered, a large amount of property must have been destroyed, as the stone house in which the press was, contained more than $100,000 worth of goods, exclusive of the building.

Every one must regret this unfortunate occurrence, but the guilt of the transaction will ever rest with those who madly and obstinately persisted in the attempt to establish an abolition press there. They were warned time after time of the consequences, and urged by every consideration, not to press the attempt; but to all they turned a deaf ear, and public opinion will hold them responsible for the fatal consequences.

THE AFFAIR AT ALTON.

The following is the official account given by the Mayor of the recent affair at Alton:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
City of Alton, Nov 8, 1837.
TO THE PUBLIC.

In order that the public mind may be correctly informed of the lamentable and fatal tragedy that was enacted in our city on the night of the 7th inst., and with a view of preventing and correcting distorted statements of the proceedings of the mob, and those persons against whom the attack was directed, I deem it incumbent on me and proper, that I should present in my official capacity, a plain statement of all the facts connected with the unhappy excitement that has so long agitated the peace and tranquillity of the citizens of Alton. Without recurring to the causes or results of the previous excitements in reference to the "Alton Observer" press and its final destruction, I shall confine my statement to the last, and most melancholy occurrence, which has befallen our city.

For several days past it had been announced and generally believed, that a printing press was hourly expected to be landed at our wharf. It had also been the current rumour, that this press was intended for the re establishment of the "Alton Observer." The circulation of these rumours produced no small degree of excitement among those who had taken a decided stand against the *abolition* sentiments that were understood to have been disseminated through the columns of the Observer. Various reports of a threatening character against the landing of the press were in circulation, which led the friends of the Observer and its editor to make preparations to defend the press, in case any violence should be offered by those opposed to the publication of that paper.

On Tuesday about 3 o'clock in the morning, I was called from my lodgings, and informed that the press had arrived at the wharf, and my official interference was desired. I immediately repaired to the wharf, and remained there until the press was landed and stored in the warehouse of Messrs. Godfrey, Gilman & Co. There were no indications of violence or resistance on the part of any one at that time.—The arrival of the "abolition press" (as it was called) was generally known in the early part of that day, which served to re kindle the excitement. Representation was made to the Common Council of the threatening reports which were in circulation. The Common Council did not, however, deem it necessary to take any action on the subject. Gentlemen directly interested in protecting the press from mob violence, deemed it expedient to guard the warehouse with men and arms, in readiness to resist violence, should any be offered. During the early part of the night of Tuesday, it was reported through the city that there were from 30 to 40 armed men on guard within the warehouse.

About 10 o'clock at night 20 or 30 persons appeared at the south end of the warehouse and gave some indications of an attack. Mr. W. S. Gilman, from the third story of the warehouse, addressed them without, and urged them to desist, and at the same time informed them that the persons within the house were prepared, and should endeavour to defend their property, and that serious consequences might en-

sue. Those without demanded the *Press*, and said they would not be satisfied until it was destroyed; said they did not wish to injure any person or other property, but insisted on having the *Press*. To which Mr. G. replied that the press should not be given up. The persons outside then repaired to the north end of the building, and attacked the building by throwing stones, &c. and continued their violence for 15 or 20 minutes, when a gun was fired from one of the windows of the warehouse, and a man named *Lyman Bishop*, was mortally wounded. He was carried to a surgeon's office, and the mob withdrew and dispersed, with the exception of a small number.

Upon the first indications of disturbance I called on the civil authorities most convenient, and repaired with all despatch to the scene of action. By this time the firing from the warehouse and the consequent death of one of their number, (Bishop died soon after he received the shot) had greatly increased the excitement, and added to the number of the mob. Owing to the late hour of the night, but few citizens were present at the onset, except those engaged in the contest. Consequently the civil authorities could do but little towards dispersing the mob, except by persuasion. A large number of people soon collected around me. I was requested to go to the warehouse and state to those within, that those outside had resolved to destroy the press, and that they would not desist until they had accomplished their object, that all would retire until I should return, which request was made by acclamation, and all soon retired *to await my return.*

I was replied to by those within the warehouse that they had assembled there to protect their property against lawless violence, and that they were determined to do so. The mob began again to assemble with increased numbers, and with guns and weapons of different kinds. I addressed the multitude and commanded them to desist and disperse, to which they listened attentively and respectfully, but to no purpose—a rush was now made to the warehouse, with the cry of "fire the house," "burn them out," &c. The firing soon became fearful and dangerous between the contending parties—so much so, that the further interposition on the part of the civil authorities and citizens was believed altogether inadequate and hazardous in the extreme—no means were at my control, or that of any other officer present, by which the mob could be dispersed, and the loss of life and shedding of blood prevented. Scenes of the most daring recklessness and infuriated madness followed in quick succession.

The building was surrounded, and the inmates were threatened with extermination and death in the most frightful form imaginable.—Every means of escape by flight were cut off. The scene now became one of appalling and heart-rending interest! Fifteen or twenty citizens, among whom were some of our most worthy and enterprising, were apparently doomed to an unenviable and inevitable death if the flames continued. About the time the fire was communicated to the building, the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, (late editor of the Observer,) received four balls in his breast, near the door of the warehouse, and fell a corpse in a few seconds; two others from the warehouse were wounded. Several persons engaged in the attack were severely wounded—the wounded however are not considered dangerous. The contest had been raging for an hour or more, when the persons in the warehouse, by some means (the exact manner it was done I have not been able to ascertain) intimated that they would abandon the house and the press, provided that they were permitted to depart unmolested. The doors were soon thrown open, and those within retreated down Front street.

Several guns were fired upon them while retreating, and one individual had a narrow escape—a ball passed through his coat near his shoulder. A large number of persons now rushed into the warehouse, threw the press upon the wharf, where it was broken in pieces, and thrown into the river. The fire in the roof of the warehouse was extinguished by a spectator, who deserves great praise for his courageous interference, and but little damage was done by it to the building. No disposition seemed to be manifested to destroy any other property in the warehouse. Without further attempts at violence, the mob now dispersed, and no further open indications of disorder or violence have been manifested.

The foregoing is stated on what I consider undoubted authority, and mostly from my own personal knowledge.

JOHN M. KRUM, Mayor.

From the Nassau N. P. Paper Nov. 1st.

ANOTHER HURRICANE AT NASSAU N. P.

Three Hurricanes in one season, is indeed a severe infliction; for without exaggeration, the two first storms which passed over us may fairly bear that appellation, although neither of those caused so much destruction as that experienced here yesterday and the night before.

The wind blew from the westward during the night, and in the morning the bay and harbour presented a dismal sight—most of the vessels having been torn from their moorings, and lying on the shore, many of them dismasted and otherwise injured.

Towards 8 o'clock yesterday morning the wind moderated, the rain ceased, and the sun shone out for a short time; but by 9 o'clock the wind veered suddenly to the north-west, and began to blow, accompanied by rain, as during the previous night, and as destructive to the vessels in port, for about noon, when this storm abated, there was nothing to be seen afloat, but the brig Sophia and a small schooner, the Sarah Ann—the shore strewed with the wrecks of vessels and boats.

We have not heard of any loss of life in this strife of the elements, but must expect to have to record many cases of destruction of both life and property, not yet come to our knowledge. The houses in and about town could not altogether escape injury, but we have not heard of any being destroyed, except some very old ones, and small buildings in the outskirts of the town. The fences and trees have of course suffered, and much of the fruit that escaped the other storms, is now blown off the trees.

NASSAU, Oct. 28, 1837.

The present season has been the most *stormy and destructive at sea of any for many* years past—one cannot take up a newspaper of any part of this hemisphere, but his eye is attracted by an account of a shipwreck, or a disaster at sea. The Bomona, which arrived on Saturday from Philadelphia, had to take shelter for some time within the Breakwater at the entrance of the Delaware; and the brig Amaranth, which sailed from New York a few days previously, was met by the same gale, dismasted, and put into Norfolk, where she was under repair—the passengers having there left her, and come on here in one of our Bahama vessels that happened to be at Norfolk at the time.

FOREIGN.

BY THE EASTERN EXPRESS MAIL.

From our Correspondents of the New York Courier and Enquirer.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship WESTCHESTER Captain FERRIS, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, bringing London dates of the 11th; and Liverpool of the 12th ultimo, one day later than we had before received.

There is nothing material from England, save the commercial intelligence. A statement of the revenue of Great Britain is published for the quarter ending the 10th October last, which shews a decrease on the quarter of £1,157,762 sterling.

The accounts from France are not later than those which reached us by the Louis Philippe. *The expedition against Constantine* is the absorbing topic in Paris at present.

Don Carlos, as we always predicted, has found himself worsted as soon as he quitted the mountain country in the North of Spain, and is returning there from his unsuccessful attempt on Madrid as fast as he can.

From Portugal, the accounts now received only confirm the complete overthrow of the friends of the Charter granted by Don Pedro.

SPAIN.

Letters from Bayonne of the 5th instant, states that Don Carlos, closely pursued by Espartero, had rapidly passed through Attienza and Burgo de Osma, and entered the Pinarces of Soria. In Navarre, the Carlists, after being repulsed from before Peralta, invested Lodosa, whence they were forced to retire by Iriarte. On the 3d, two naval expeditions sailed from St. Sebastian with troops and artillery, but their destination was unknown. It was supposed they were sent to take possession of Motrico and several other points on the Cantabrian coast, garrisoned by the Carlists. A new contribution of 10,000 dollars had been levied on Bilboa. The authorities, in imitation of those of St. Sebastian, had opposed the departure of a battalion of the garrison for Santander. By a proclamation published at Pampeluna, all the inhabitants who could not lay in three months' provisions had been ordered to quit the place.

FRIENDSHIP, A. A. Co. Md.
November 16th, 1837.

On Sunday the 5th inst. Zachariah Sunderland, jr. aged ten years, son of the undersigned, was left on board a vessel on the Patuxent River at Pig Point, in this county, the vessel being aground; since which time no tidings have been received of him—it is feared he is drowned. A reward of *ten* dollars will be paid to any one who recovers, and decently inters the body of the said boy. He was dressed in a suit of grey mixed cassinet and a hair cap—the little finger of one hand contracted, caused by a burn.—It has been suggested that he has run off: if any persons know this to be so they will confer a favour on an afflicted parent by letting him know immediately.

Editors friendly to humanity will please publish *this notice.*

ZACHARIAH SUNDERLAND.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Vinton, Mr. PHILIP HOPKINS, to Miss ANN MARIA WILLIAMAN, all of this city.

OBITUARY.

Died, yesterday *noon*, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, Mrs. SARAH MURRAY, Relict of the late Dr. James Murray.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on MONDAY the 4th day of December next, at the late residence of the deceased, *near Annapolis*, all the Personal Estate of the late James Mills, deceased, consisting of

Some Valuable Stock, such as Horses and Cattle, the Crop of Corn, &c. Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE—all sums of Twenty Dollars, and upwards, a credit of six months, bearing interest from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving notes, with approved endorsers; all sums under Twenty Dollars the Cash to be paid.

JAMES IGLEHART, Adm'r.

Nov. 16. 2w.

FRESH GOODS.

GEORGE KEENER & SON,
Merchant Tailors,

HAVE just received a lot of superior

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

which in addition to their former stock, makes their assortment more desirable than any *heretofore offered* in the city. They invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine them.

November 18. tf.

TRUSTEES' SALE

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscribers as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale on SATURDAY, the 16th December next, at 12 o'clock M. at the store formerly occupied by Thomas W. Harris, deceased, in the village of Lower Marlborough, all the real estate of the said Thomas W Harris, deceased, remaining unsold, consisting

Of the tract or parcel of land on which the said Thomas W. Harris resided, in his lifetime, and at the time of his death, containing about

400 ACRES OF LAND,

situate in Calvert county, and distant about one and a half miles from Lower Marlborough. This farm is said to be well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats and Tobacco; has on it a comfortable Dwelling and all the necessary out houses.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one third in twelve months, and the balance in two years from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money, the trustees are authorised to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,
CHARLES F. MAYER, } Trustees.

November 23—ts.

A CARD.

CASTLE CROSIER,

(REVISED.)

PRICE PER COPY $1 50.

SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS to the above work are lodged at the County Court Office, Mr. Hughes' Store, at the Office of the Maryland Gazette, and at the State Library.

November 9. 3

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that Thomas I. Hobbs, of said county, brought before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for said county, as a Stray trespassing on his enclosures, a YOUNG MARE, rising four years old, about sixteen hands high, she is a kind of sorrel roan, has a flax mane and tail, both hind feet white nearly up to the knee joint, she is shod all round, and has been worked in gear, no gaits except trot and gallop, she is somewhat scarified.

Given under my hand this 1st day of November 1837.

NATHAN SHIPLEY, J. P.
A. A. County.

Came to the subscriber living on the eighteenth mile of the Baltimore and Frederick-Town Turnpike Road, on the 30th day of October last, the above described Mare as a stray. The owner of said Mare is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS I. HOBBS.

November 9.—3t

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at eight o'clock, for the above places from the lower end of Dugan's wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michaels, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis $1 50, to St. Michaels and Wye Landing $2 50.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

November 9.

NEW PAPER.

THE

BALTIMORE KALEIDOSCOPE,

And Weekly Express,

RECENTLY commenced, and now published every *Saturday*, by YOUNG & ABRAHAMS, at the South East corner of Market and Gay streets, Baltimore. *L. A. Wilmer*, editor. Price $2 per annum.

This paper will contain a great variety of original and selected matter, news, literary and scientific articles, notices of new books, and animadversions on the most popular topics of the day. The publishers have made such arrangements as enable them to promise with confidence that the *Kaleidoscope* shall not be surpassed by any other similar paper in the Union, not only in point of utility, but in the various qualities which make a newspaper attractive and desirable.

One Dollar, in advance, will be received as payment in full for six months. The terms of advertising are moderate. Letters or communications to the editor or publisher, *if post paid*, will receive prompt attention; and the paper will be forwarded to any part of the country, where it may be ordered.—Subscribers at a *distance* are requested to enclose the amount of their subscription, (at least for six months,) when they order the paper.

Baltimore, Nov. 9, 1837.

ADMINISTRATION.

THE subscriber having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of James Mills, late of said county, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

For all persons having claims against said estate, contracted after the 26th October, 1835, (at which time he obtained a final release and discharge as an insolvent debtor,) to produce the same to the subscriber duly authenticated. All *persons indebted* to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES IGLEHART, Adm'r.

Nov. 16. 2

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of November next, for the purpose of settling with such of the supervisors as have not settled, hearing appeals, making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

R. J. COLEMAN, Clk.

November 2 tm.

JACOB BASFORD,

Merchant Tailor,

HAS taken a Shop opposite Swann & Iglehart's Hotel, where he has just arrived with an elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which he offers to his friends and the public, and will have them made up in the most fashionable style, at low prices for Cash, or at short dates, to be met when due. He has adopted this *method of business*, and shall endeavour to pursue this course, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to give general satisfaction.

☞ TWO or THREE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Annapolis, October 26, 1837.—tf.

BASIL SHEPHARD,

Having declined business in favour of Mr. J. Basford, who has removed his Shop directly in front of Messrs. Swann & Iglehart's Hotel, wishes those that are indebted to him either by note, bond or open account, on his old business, or to the firm of Basil Shephard & Co to call at his old *stand*, opposite Mr. J. Hughes', and settle the same. All who may have claims against him or the firm, will present them for settlement.

Any orders that may be sent to me, I will *have them attended to.*

B. S.

Annapolis, October 26, 1837.—tf.

WILLIAM BRYAN,

Merchant Tailor,

HAS just received a handsome assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

very superior in quality, and variety in colours, which he will make up in the most fashionable style, or to suit customers, at the shortest notice.

Gentlemen will find it to their interest to give him a call before they buy. His stand is directly opposite to Messrs. Swann & Iglehart's Hotel.

October 5.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed on the 19th inst. by Nicholas Edwin Watkins to him, assigning the whole of his property, real, personal and mixed, together with his Books of Account, all debts, rights and credits which he has, or is in any respect entitled to, for the benefit of his creditors, is alone authorised to dispose of and settle the same. All persons having claims against the said Nicholas Edwin Watkins, will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated, and those *indebted to him are hereby warned not to* settle their debts with any other person than the subscriber, or his order, which they are requested immediately to do.

JOHN NICHOLAS WATKINS.

July 20.

CASH FOR

ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES,

Including both sexes, from 10 to 35 years of age.

PERSONS having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the highest prices, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to buy and give higher prices than any other purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mrs. Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.

ISAAC F. PURVIS.

Sept. 12. R

P. S.—Any communications left with Mr. John Lamb, will be promptly attended to.

P

SPECIE!

PERSONS purchasing Goods of the undersigned shall receive change, to one-half the amount purchased, in SPECIE.

DUBOIS & WEEMS.

October 12. 3t.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Conventions of the Province Maryland. *Held at the City of Annapolis*, in 1774, 1775, *and* 1776.

Just received and for Sale by

D. RIDGELY,
Agent for the Publishers.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make *books cheap beyond all precedent*. It will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are *comparatively* dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for from *four to six cents*; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, *and to be issued in a form* for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, *embracing* Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers, where the paper is forwarded *to one address.* To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞ Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library.

BOOKS BY MAIL!

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per-centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventure, &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

THIS periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; *or both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

Seventh, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12 00.

Oct 8

SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

DR. BRANDRETH has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE Brandreth Pills to the public. Every authorised agent must have the following Certificates of Agency, and it will be seen that a double forgery MUST be committed before any one can procure a forged certificate, and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance ten years in the State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills; at least I hope so.

Copy of Certificate of Agency.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Security against Counterfeits.

The within named R. R. Green, of Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the State of Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia, in the United States of America; and this letter, which is signed by me, *Benjamin Brandreth*, in my own hand writing—must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States.—This caution has become absolutely necessary to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are out of the above popular Medicine.

This letter will be renewed every twelve months, therefore should any alteration be made in the date, do not purchase, there is doubt.

Signed,

B. BRANDRETH.

New York, January 1, 1837.

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.

☞ BE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN, that no DRUGGIST, or Drug Store Keeper, or any person in any wise connected with medicine, are allowed to sell the genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS, although it is well known to Dr. B. that there is scarcely a Drug Store but what (TO THEIR ETERNAL SHAME BE IT SPOKEN) sell the Counterfeit article.

Purchasers! ask to see the Certificate of Agency—all who sell the genuine Brandreth's Pills have one.

CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS! you cannot use too much caution in purchasing the far famed BRANDRETH PILLS. Above all never get them from DRUG STORES. APOTHECARIES are not allowed to sell the GENUINE PILLS. If you procure the *Genuine* you will get a *Medicine* from which you will reap incalculable benefit, and you will look back to the day when first you heard the name of BRANDRETH as the most auspicious era of your human existence.

BEWARE! O BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! Purchase only of Mr Richard Wells, or of such persons as he may authorise to sell the Genuine Pills. Mr. Wells is the accredited Agent for Anne-Arundel county.

R R. GREEN,
General Agent for Dr. Brandreth.

June 15 3m.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the 1st of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a coloured cover, the first number

OF A NEW PERIODICAL WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

Edited by WILLIAM BURTON, Philadelphia.

To whom all original Communications will be addressed.

THE announcement of a new Periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in two perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as "eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predications, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "caviare to the million." In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctives—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic—graphic delineations of men and manners—free and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal *stars* in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two *extra sized* octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be *THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.*

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to *Charles Alexander*, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

June 30.

SEVENTEEN POPULAR NOVELS,

VIZ.

Peter Simple,	Newton Forster,
Jacob Faithful,	Packs of Many Tales,
Pirate and Three Cutters,	Japhet in Search of his Father,
Frank Mildmay,	
King's Own,	

BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT.

Pelham,	Last Days of Pompeii,
The Disowned,	Rienzi,
Devereux,	Falkland,
Paul Clifford,	Pilgrims of the Rhine,
Eugene Aram,	

BY E. L. BULWER,

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of

The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Marryatt, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be $21 25; and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost $6 50. They can be had of the publisher, at $3 50 for Bulwer, $3 for Marryatt, complete.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is $2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for $5.

L. A. GODEY & Co.

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading presses of this city:—

SATURDAY NEWS—The weekly paper with the above title, which we foretold a few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godey, McMichael & Neal. Such a trio never got together before.—Neal and McMichael beat all for writing, and Godey beats all for publishing; and a capital job they made of their first number, worthy all that was promised. We prophesy for them great success, and to their readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the ordinary standard and would not discredit the columns of the most popular newspaper of the British metropolis. Conducted in the same spirit, the News will soon win liberal patronage and enviable reputation. An amusing extract will be found in a subsequent column.—*Enquirer and Courier.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander. Such has been the transference to Messrs. L. A. Godey, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing the requisite qualifications for conducting such a periodical in the most advantageous manner. The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of what may be expected from the paper, especially as a literary gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godey, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a character of entertainment and interest to their sheet. The Gentleman's Vade Mecum has been transferred to Messrs. Godey & Co., and will be continued under the title of the Saturday News, which will contain besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore embodied in the Vade Mecum. We intended to publish their prospectus to-day, but have been prevented by want of room.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A. Godey, conductor of the Lady's Book; Joseph C. Neal, editor of the Pennsylvanian and Morton McMichael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier. Judging from the first number we should conclude that it will far exceed, for *original* matter, and new selections, any weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a *reprint* of any other Gazette, which is too much the case with the mammoth sheets of that city.—*Newcastle Gazette.*

The first number of the Philadelphia Saturday News has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best weekly papers in the Union. The number before us is very creditable to the enterprising publisher and editors, its contents being various, entertaining and instructive. Those who wish a good family paper from the city cannot do better than to subscribe for the Saturday News. It is published by L. A. Godey, and edited by Morton McMichael, and Joseph C. Neal, Esqrs.—*Darby Republican.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—The new Journal advertised in our paper under the above title, made its appearance last week, and is, very unequivocally on the "go ahead" system.—There is no doubt, but that the publisher, our friend Godey, whose Lady's Book we have in times past laboured to make our *fair* readers *fairly* in love with, will gain troops of friends in his new enterprise, and line his pockets to some purpose with the "needful." Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our police head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—*Saturday Courier.*

Sept. 1.

SUBSCRIPTION

FOR VOL. IV. OF

THE CULTIVATOR,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. *One* volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as *five* ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

☞ The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for $5.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN,
Annapolis.

February 1.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE,
Philadelphia, November 28, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a *Double Number*—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprize. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention.—It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs $4, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For *four cents* subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort—From time to time, as opportunity offers, we proprose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess; as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—☞ and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS *per annum*, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞ Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞ The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞ THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise is would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞ Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make *books cheap beyond all precedent.* It will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are *comparatively* dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished, entire for from *four* to *six cents*; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address.* To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitters; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

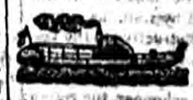
As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfillment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞ Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.



The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

HENRY G. TAYLOR.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1837. No. 48.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

A BY-LAW

Authorising a further issue of Certificates of Debt.

[Passed October 6, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That the Mayor cause to be prepared an additional amount of Certificates, or Evidences of Debt, not exceeding five thousand dollars, of a denomination of from six and one quarter cents to one dollar, which shall be signed by the Mayor, and when so signed shall be issued by him to such persons as may deposit with him an equivalent amount of such bank paper, as will be received on deposit in the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Sec 2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the money so received by the Mayor shall be by him deposited in the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the City of Annapolis, subject to be drawn out upon the check of the Committee appointed by the order of the 10th of July 1837, and that said Committee be authorised to invest said money in the stock of the State of Maryland, or apply the same to the satisfaction of the debts now due from the City to the said Bank, and such other debts due from the City as the said Committee, or a majority thereof, shall deem most advantageous to the City; Provided however, that of the said fund the sum of $300 shall remain on deposit in the said bank for the purpose of redeeming the Certificates hereby authorised to be issued, upon a sudden emergency, and before other arrangements can be made for that purpose.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

October 12.

A BY-LAW

To open and establish the lines of Compromise Street in the City of Annapolis, and for other purposes.

[Passed September 11th, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That the land included within the following metes and bounds, courses and distances, be, and the same is hereby declared to be a public street, and shall hereafter be for ever called and known by the name of Compromise-street: beginning for the said street in a line of Church-street, and running from thence with the east end of the brick warehouse of the Messrs. Adam and John Miller, as follows, to wit: South twenty degrees fifteen minutes, East six hundred and ninety feet, to the water edge, thence running and bounding on and with the water North nine degrees, West two hundred and forty feet, thence leaving the water and running parallel with the first line North twenty degrees fifteen minutes West four hundred and fifty-two feet to the line of Church-street aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the city commissioners and port wardens be and they are hereby required and directed to open said street, and remove all obstructions in the same.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordained, That the said commissioners are hereby authorised and required to cause a good and substantial wooden bridge to be erected over the run near the house of Daniel T. Hyde, of at least twelve feet breadth.

Sec. 4. And be it established and ordained, That the sum of fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for defraying the expenses of surveying and opening said street and building the aforesaid bridge.

Provided always, and be it further established and ordained, That none of the petitioners for the said street shall be entitled to claim any damages from this corporation by reason of the opening of said street.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

Sept. 21.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that Albert G. Warfield, of Anne-Arundel county, brought before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 22d day of September, in the year 1837, as a Stray trespassing upon his enclosures, a SORREL MARE, about six years old, fourteen hands high, a star in the forehead, and a white stripe about six inches long on the nose, a white stripe on the right eye just above the sight, short all round, switched tail, trots and canters, no other perceptible marks.

Given under my hand this 22d day of September 1837.

ALFRED WARFIELD.

The owner of the above described Mare is directed to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ALBERT G. WARFIELD,
near Lisbon, A. A. County.

Sept. 28. 3w.

POETRY.

From the Knickerbocker, for November.

THE DYING BOY.

BY THE LATE J. HUNTINGTON BRIGHT, ESQ.

It must be sweet in childhood to give back
The spirit to its Maker, ere the heart
Hath grown familiar with the paths of sin,
And soon to gather up its bitter fruits.
I knew a boy, whose infant feet had trod
Upon the blossoms of some seven springs,
And when the eighth came round, and called him out
To revel in its light, he turned away,
And sought his chamber to lie down and die,
'Twas night; he summoned his accustomed friends,
And on this wise bestowed his last request:

'Mother, I'm dying now!
There's a deep suffocation on my breast,
As if some heavy hand my bosom pressed,
And on my brows I feel the cold sweat stand.
Say, mother, is this death?—
Mother, your hand!
Here, lay it on my wrist,
And place the other thus, beneath my head:
And say, sweet mother, say, when I am dead,
Shall I be missed?
'Never beside your knee
Shall I kneel down at night and pray,
Nor in the morning wake, and sing the lay
You taught to me.
'Oh at the time of prayer,
When you look round and see a vacant seat,
You will not wait then for my coming feet—
You'll miss me there!
'Father, I'm going home!
To that great home you spoke of, that blessed land,
Where there is one bright summer, always bland,
And tortures do not come;
From faintness and from pain,
From trouble, fears, you say I shall be free—
That sickness does not enter there, and we
Shall meet again!
'Brother, the little spot
I used to call my garden, where long hours
We've stay'd to watch the coming buds and flowers—
Forget it not!
Plant there some box or pine,
Something that lives in winter, and will be
A verdant offering to my memory,
And call it mine.
'Sister, the young rose-tree,
That all the spring has been my pleasant care,
Just putting forth its leaves so green and fair,
I give to thee;
And when its roses bloom,
I shall be gone away—my short course run—
And will you not bestow a single one
Upon my tomb?
'Now, mother, sing the tune
You sang last night; I'm weary, and must sleep:
Who was it called my name? Nay, do not weep—
You'll all come soon."

Morning spreads over earth her rosy wings,
And that meek sufferer, cold and ivory pale,
Lay on his couch asleep. The morning air
Came through the open window, freighted with
The fragrant odors of the lovely spring.
He breathed it not. The laugh of passers-by
Jarred like a discord in some mournful note,
But worried not his slumber. He was dead!

MISCELLANEOUS.

[*From the Southern Literary Messenger.*]

THE CONDOR HUNT

ON THE PLAINS OF CHILI.

[*From the Log of a Sailor.*]

All day thy wings have fanned,
At that far height the cold thin atmosphere,
Yet stoop not weary, to the welcome land,
Though the dark night is near,

There is a power whose care
Teaches thy way along that pathless coast,—
The desert and illimitable air,
Lone wandering—but not lost.

Thou art gone—the abyss of heaven
Hath swallowed up thy form!

[*Bryant.*

In either division of the American continent, nature seems to have carried on her operations upon a gigantic scale, and with boundless magnificence. Chateaubriand, reclining by his watchfire on the banks of the Niagara, the thunders of whose cataract were only interrupted by the startling yell of the Iroquois, could yet *feel*, in the midst of this tumult, the amazing silence and solitude of the North American forest. And the hardy mariner, whose bark has escaped the perils of the Southern Sea, and is wafted northwardly along the western coast of Chili, looks with no less admiration upon the fertile plains gradually receding into the swell of the Andes, which literally lifts its smoking craters and towering eminences above the clouds, and upon its snow capped and sunny summits, scarcely feels the undulations of the storms which gather and burst around its waist.

With the stars and stripes of the Union floating from the mast-head of our frigate, we were running down that part of the coast of Chili, where the waving line of the Andes rounds within a short distance of the Pacific; and we were unusually solicitous, after the perils and privations of a tempestuous voyage, to touch upon a soil on which nature had poured forth from her horn of abundance, the choicest of her gifts.—Older sailors than ourselves had spoken of the generous hospitality of the Spanish colonists, and there were historical associations connected with this favoured land, well calculated to render a visit agreeable. Who, that has been nurtured in the lap of freedom, would not long to look upon the only race of native people on the Western Continent who had never been subdued, and who, to this day, tread the soil of their fathers, unvanquished and invincible?

The Araucanians, who inhabit the Southern portion of this delightful country, like the Saxons of the European continent, are the only native race who have successfully repelled every invader, and who, happier than the Saxon, still rejoice in their unbridled freedom. Neither Diego Almagro, with his brutal treachery, nor Valverde, with his unsparing cruelty, could ever intimidate or subdue a race of freemen, whose liberties still survive the frequent convulsions by which they have been environed and agitated. The flame of freedom among this gallant people, like the volcanoes of their native mountains, seems destined to burn on forever unextinguished. But I proposed to speak of the Condor Hunt on the plains of Chili.

Every one has heard of the CONDOR, or GREAT VULTURE, of the Andes, rivalling in natural history the fabled feats of the Roc of Sinbad in the Eastern Tales. Even the genius of Humbolt has failed to strip this giant bird of its time-honoured renown; and his envious efforts to reduce the CHILLIAN CONDOR to the level of the LAMMERGYER of the Alps, is a signal failure. Although he has divested this mountain bird of all its fictitious attributes, and stripped a goodly portion of romantic narrative of its wildest imagery; yet the Condor still floats in the solitude of the higher heavens the monarch of the feathered race. The favorite abiding place of this formidable bird is along a chain of mountains in our Southern Continent, whose summits, lifted far above the clouds, are robed in snows which a torrid sun may kiss but never melt. Above all animal life, and beyond the limit of even mountain vegetation, these birds delight to dwell, inhaling an air too highly attenuated to be endured unless by creatures peculiarly adapted to it. From the crown of these immense elevations, they slowly and lazily unfold their sweeping pinions on the element, and wheeling in wide and ascending circles, they soar upward into the dark blue vault of heaven, until their great bulk diminishes to the merest speck, or is entirely lost to the aching sight of the observer.

In these pure fields of ether, unvisited even by the thunder-cloud, regions which may be regarded as his own exclusive domain, the Condor delights to sail, and with piercing glance survey the surface of the earth, towards which he never stoops his wing unless at the call of hunger.—Surely this power to waft and to sustain himself in the loftiest regions of the air—his ability to endure, uninjured, the exceeding cold attendant upon such remoteness from the earth, and to breathe with ease in an atmosphere of such extreme rarity—together with the keenness of sight that, from such vast heights, can minutely scan the objects below, as well as the formidable powers of this bird, when the herds are scattered before him; were sufficiently admirable to entitle the Condor to our attention, and to give us promise of goodly sport in the approaching CONDOR or LASSO HUNT.

A large landed proprietor, a descendant of some of the early Spanish patentees, to whom we had been indebted on many occasions for abundant supplies of fruit and provisions, as well as for numberless civilities, conveyed to us at length the welcome tidings that the Condor, numerous as the sands of the shore, had stooped from his sublime domain to the base of the mountain, and that the hunt would commence in the morning. The sun was scarcely up in the heavens, when we sprang from our boats, a party of twenty five or thirty, to the beach. The plain before us ran back, climbing gently to the base of the hills, about one mile distant. The hunt was up—and the field in the distance was dotted with scampering herds of cattle, and groups of horsemen, mingled in one dusty melee, which lent wings to our speed, as vaulting into our deep Spanish saddles, prepared by our worthy host, we sprang onward to the field of blood.—Impelled by the cravings of resistless appetite, the Condor, regardless of danger, pressed forward to assail the numerous herds of the plain; while the watchful owners, having sounded the alarm, the frequent population was out, as well to protect their cattle, as to hunt the mountain bird—the Chilian's manly pastime.

From the midst of a canopy of dust, spread widely over the plain, there came forth sounds of noisy conflict, resembling the heady current of a "ploughten field;" and mountain and hillside were shaken by the shouts of the hunters, the tramp of scampering horsemen, and the bellowing of enraged and affrighted cattle. The Condon alone, rapid as the Cassowary of the desert, pursued in silence his destined prey. As we rapidly approached, we perceived one of the oxen bursting from the western extremity of the cloud of dust, lashing his bleeding sides with his tail, his blood shotten eyes starting wildly from their sockets, foaming at the mouth and bellowing with pain. With a wonderful unity of purpose, he alone was closely pursued by the whole flock of birds who disregarding the other animals, seemed to follow as with a single will, this stricken one, who was cautiously avoided on all sides by its terrified companions. Like all gregarious birds, the Condor appeared to have a leader, who, rushing at their head into the midst of the herd, pounced with his greedy beak upon this devoted animal, the fattest and sleekest of the multitude, and tore a piece of flesh from his side. Attracted by the sight, or by the scent of blood, the whole flock, like a brood of harpies, joined in the mad pursuit. Swift of foot as the fleetest racer, they kept close to his side, ever and anon striking with unerring sagacity at his eyes.

Tell me not of the gladiators of martial Rome, or of the tauridors of modern Seville; they were pastimes for children, compared with the thrilling excitement of the Condor Hunt on the plains of Chili. Away they fled—and away we hurried in the chase. A thousand horsemen were wheeling rapidly in pursuit—a thousand cattle, terrified and frantic, swept over the plain—and a thousand Condors mingled in the crowd—until, by the rapid movement, ox and Condors were again hidden from the view in clouds of dust. A loud shout soon after attracted us to the scene of conflict. Bursting forth at once from the cloud of dust into which he had vainly rushed, the devoted animal plunged madly forward, yet more closely followed by the whole field of vultures. Black with dust, streaming with blood from a hundred wounds inflicted with the remorseless beaks of his pursuers, and covered with foam, he still fled onward, but with diminished speed. As if looking for assistance from man in his extremity, he rushed through the midst of our cavalcade; and the Condor, regardless of our vicinity, hung upon his side, or followed in his footprints. From the altered movement of the animal after he had passed us, with his head on high, plunging and blundering over the uneven ground, it was evident that his course was no longer directed by sight. His eyes were gone—they had been torn from their bleeding sockets!

Wearied and panting, his tongue lolls from his mouth, and every thirsty beak is upon it. Still onward he flies, hopeful of escape—and onward pressed the Condor, secure of his prey. The animal now appeared to be dashing for the water, but his declining speed and unequal step rendered it doubtful whether he could reach it. He seemed suddenly to despair of doing so, for wheeling round, with one last and seemingly desperate effort, he appeared to gather himself up in the fulness of his remaining strength, and rushed into the numerous herd, as if he sought to lose himself in the living mass, or to divert the attention of the pursuers. But the mark and the scent of blood was upon him; and on the track of blood the Condor is untiring and relentless. Ox and bird were once again lost to view, beneath the curtain of dust upon the trembling plain. But in a few moments, pursued by every bird he broke from the midst of the herd, made a few desperate plunges towards the water, and reeling onward, fell at length, bleeding and exhausted, to the earth, on the very margin of the sea!

Sternitur, exanimaque tremens procumbet humi bos.

In an instant he was buried up among his pursuers, his flesh torn off, yet living, by hungry beaks, and his smoking entrails trailed along the ground. Along the horizon, in the distance, might still be discerned the last of the herd, flying upon the wings of the wind from the fate of their companion.

Our host gave the signal, and hurried to the spot to rescue the carcase, with a view to visit upon the Condor vengeance for the mischief he had done, and the blood he had spilled. At our near approach, they took reluctantly and lazily to wing, and wheeling in oblique circles, they were soon seen floating over the crest of the mountains, dark specks in the firmament. The hunters, prepared with stakes about seven feet in length, commenced driving them in the ground, a few inches apart, in a circular form, around the carcase of the ox, leaving about one fourth of the circle open. As we retired from the spot, the birds at once descended upon the plains and entering the inclosure renewed the feast, and again took wing. In the course of a few hours the huntsmen returned, and throwing into the pen an additional supply of food, drove down other stakes in the open space, until there was scarcely room left for the admission of the Condor.

The birds, more numerous than ever, returned to their filthy carnival. Mean while, having partaken of the hospitality of our worthy host, and refreshed our horses, we once more took the field for vengeance on our gorged and lazy foe. As the wings of these birds have a sweep of seventeen feet, they are not readily unfurled, so that when the Condor has alighted on the plain, he is only enabled to rise by running over a space of fifteen or twenty rods, and gradually gathering wind to lift himself on high. While in the midst of their ravenous feast, a few of the hunters stole warily to the opening of the enclosure, and closed it up; and thus unable to soar aloft from a spot so crowded and narrow the Condors were captive. But a Chilian scorns thus to slay a foe. Armed with a lasso, each of the natives sits upon his horse, eagerly awaiting the turning loose a half dozen birds from the gate of the enclosure.

They are out—and away scamper the Condors, fleet as the winds of heaven—and away, in rapid pursuit, wheels the mounted Chilian, swinging around his head the noose of the unerring lasso, which falling upon the neck of the bird detains him captive. The line is played out, and away sweeps the powerful bird, and away the practised horseman after him. Springing upward, the Condor now unfolds his wings, and flutters in such width of circle as the rope will permit—and now shoots perpendicularly upwards—and now again falls headlong, and is trailed exhausted on the ground.

The lengthened shadows of evening had fallen around us, before the sport was up, and the last of the Condors slain. We returned to our ship, well pleased with the entertainment, and determined to avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to renew the CONDOR HUNT ON THE PLAINS OF CHILI.

Swinging lazily into our hammocks, we sunk into a sound slumber, for which the exercises of the day had well prepared us—but not too sound for refreshing visitations from friends far away.

"O'er the glad waters of the dark blue sea!"

Frederick (Md.) Oct. 1837.

A CARD.

BARTER OR EXCHANGE.—WANTED, on landed security, Stock in the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company. Inquire at this Office.

Sept. 28.

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS NO COLLEGE, NO INSTITUTION, NO MONOPOLY, NO CHARTER, HE BEING QUITE SATISFIED TO REST ON THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

THE unprecedented success which has resulted from the adoption of Brandreth's Pills, during a period of upwards of 85 years, the numerous and extraordinary cures which they have performed upon hundreds of individuals whom they have rescued from almost inevitable death, after they had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent of the faculty—justify Dr Brandreth, the proprietor of this Vegetable Universal Medicine, in warmly and conscientiously recommending it to the especial notice of the public.

Dr Brandreth wishes mankind to consider this truth, that health solely depends on the state of purity in which the blood is kept, every part of the body being supplied daily with new blood from the food consumed, consequently, according to the pureness of that blood, so must the state of the body be more or less healthy. To obtain therefore, the most direct purifier of the blood, is a question of no little importance to every individual.

That Brandreth's Pills are the most direct purifiers of the blood, there will be no doubt when it is considered that they have gained their present very extensive sale by their own intrinsic merit; proved by the numerous cures which they have accomplished in every variety of disease.

The peculiar action of these pills is most surprising; their operations being more or less powerful according to the pureness of the circulating fluid. On a person in a fair state of health, who is only costive or slightly bilious, they will be scarcely felt; on the contrary, if the complaint be chronic, and the constitution be much deranged, the effect generally at first is most powerful, until the system be freed from some of its most vitiated and turgit humours. This accomplished, doses sufficient to cause two or three copious evacuations daily, will soon remove the disease, and the constitution will be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor.

As a general Family Medicine, these Pills stand unrivalled. In many of the lingering complaints also, with which the human system is afflicted, they have been highly successful. The use of a few boxes will, in most cases, convince the patient of their beneficial properties. Indeed, a fair trial is all that is needful in their recommendation.

☞ Beware of COUNTERFEITS. If you want the GENUINE Medicine be sure and *keep clear* of DRUG STORES. No DRUGGIST or APOTHECARY sells the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS. Ask to see the Certificate of Agency. All the regularly appointed Agents have one. Price of Pills 25 cents the Box, with full directions.

☞ The SUBSCRIBER is the regularly appointed AGENT for ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, of whom the GENUINE MEDICINE can at all times be procured.

RICHARD WELLS.

I certify that the above named Richard Wells is the accredited agent for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills in the city of Annapolis.

R. R. GREEN, General Agent for Dr. Brandreth for Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia.

May 4. 6m.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that Henry Wayman of said county, brought before me as Strays trespassing on his enclosures, a dark bay MARE about seven years old, fourteen hands high, trots and gallops, had old shoes all round. Also a bay mare COLT, about three years old, long tail and mane, and does not appear to have been broke, trots and gallops, and appears much attached to each other. Given under hand of me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 2d day of October, 1837.

THOS BURGESS.

The owner of the above described Mare and Colt, is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY WAYMAN,
Poplar Spring, Anne-Arundel County.

October 12

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, November 30, 1837.

For the Maryland Gazette.

CASTLE CROSIER.

(*Continued.*)

Imagine a form of the most faultless symmetry, and rather exceeding the ordinary stature and moving with peculiar grace, eyes nearly approaching to hazle and having a sweet expression, hair of an auburn hue, and tastily disposed, a mouth finely shaped, and teeth of the most pearly whiteness, cheeks containing a happy mixture of white and red, lips "ruby bright," and a foot of the most exact proportions, and you can then form but an indistinct perception of lady Eudocia.

Lady Atalanta, though in stature rather lower than her companion, yet, what she lost in height was supplied by a native elegance of manner that fascinated the beholder. Her hair was somewhat darker than that of Eudocia, and more luxuriant, parted over her forehead and beautifully disposed in ringlets on each cheek or side of her face, which partially shaded a pair of lovely eyes, and imparted to them a charming languor. The contour of lady Atalanta's countenance was ineffably attractive.

Eudocia was what might be denominated a pensive beauty, not calculated to conquer at first sight, but when she once made an impression she held her captive in love's silken fetters without a power to extricate himself—He might be touched by the charms of another, but the chains once riveted on him by the resistless Eudocia could not be sported with awhile and then thrown idly by—they were not to be loosened, but became by wearing them the more compressed.

Atalanta was a showy beauty, she took captive the heart by surprise; nor was it easy to elude her charms; her conquests were more numerous, but not as lasting as those of lady Eudocia—their relative perfections were however, so equipoised, that it would be difficult to determine which presents the finest subject for admiration or most perfect model of imitation—they might be compared to two buds on the same stalk, and so closely adhering to each other that they could not be seperated without both being injured. Such were the ladies of the castle.

Castle Crosier was a building or structure, forming an immense pile, and combining the Gothic, or baronial, with the more modern architecture—the heaviness of the former was relieved by the lighter proportions of the present style—so that there was a striking contrast between the clumsy unwieldiness of the ancient edifices of this description and those of our days. It was composed of that most hardy of materials the rose granite; the frames of the doors and windows were made of Palmetto wood, and the glass in the sashes of the windows was several inches thick, and convex on its exterior surface, which rendered it secure against assaults, for the giant Red Beard, during the siege, threw forty-eight pound balls at the windows, which, though they struck with great force, yet merely chafed the glass slightly—independent of this the balls from the cannon made little or no impression, only one or two defective panes were cracked. The principal apartment, Montrose Hall, which we have already described, communicated by doors, corridors, or stair ways, with the rest of the building. All the other rooms were fitted up with a corresponding magnificence, consisting of a refectory, a breakfast and dining parlour, a supper room, bathing places, a library containing the fashionable works of the day, including the productions of Scott, Byron, Bulwer, Marryatt, James, D'Israeli, the Misses Porter, Miss Burney, since Madame Darblay, Lady Blessington, Miss Clara Hall, and the rest of the authors, forming a group of stars of the first magnitude and brilliancy—a billiard room, and a reading establishment, where newspapers, magazines, tokens, or Christmas or New Year's gifts, or annuals, and pamphlets, were supplied from the literary marts in every clime where the benign beams of science shed or diffuse their lustre. The sleeping apartments or chambers, were spacious, airy, and well arranged for comfort and repose, and fitted up in a style of Oriental splendour—the dressing rooms or boudoirs, were furnished with every convenience, and embellished with statues and portraits, which contributed greatly to their general aspect, and imparted a genial glow to the imagination. The outer portion of the castle was, if any thing, an improvement to the interior, however elegant. The grounds about the castle partook of all that could adorn and beautify so stupendous a fabric. In front was an extensive sward or lawn, stretching a considerable distance, between which and an immense park, was a carriage way of sufficient width to admit of many riding alongside of each other, and paved with that finest of all cement, pounded limestone. In the centre of the area or court, was a fount, constructed of alabaster, and encompassed by water nymphs formed of the same material, and who held in their hands vessels for admitting the cooling liquid as it flowed through spouts, conducting it from the large reservoir with which they were supplied. The jet was replenished by a number of springs which contained the limpid elements and which varied according to their different degrees of temperature, and medicinal properties. Such was the efficacy of these waters that all resorted to them for relief. The fountain was encircled with a gold railing of exquisite workmanship. The park comprised many acres, and numerous herds of deer disported themselves within the limits assigned them, though they repeatedly gave evincing manifestations that they were impatient of confinement and made several efforts to leap the enclosures which kept them within bounds, and consequently not a little disturbed the lounging ease of Festinaps, the porter, whose lodge was at the entrance of both the court and park, and connected the two by an arch over the coach-way. On either side of the castle was a pond, one containing river fish, from the cross apple to the trout or minnow, and the other set apart for swan and other aquatic fowl, such as

The noisy geese that gabbled o'er the pool.

Truly picturesque was the scene here exhibited, replete as it was with that rural assemblage of objects which never fail to attract the attention of those who are unhackneyed in the pursuits of an irreverent world. To complete the landscape, the neat white buildings with green shutters, attached to the castle, whether the dove cotes, the pigeon houses, the dairy, and those of the poultry or farm yard, the stye, or the stables, all served to augment the interest thus excited. "The sheep on a thousand hills," with the shepherds and shepherdesses reclining by their crooks, or rendering the mountains resonant with the shrill pipe, added an increased zest to the entire display. The extensive and thick, or nearly inaccessible forests, contrasted with the peaks or summits of the lofty Andes, or Cordilleras, and the lake prospect or meanders of the river, now flowing in a gentle current, and anon foaming and dashing in all the apparent agitation of rage or fury, swelling its tide to overflowing, or to that state of it designated a flood, lent more than "enchantment to the view."

The Sabbath succeeding the siege was dedicated to holy aspirations for the rescue of the castle from plunder and ruin. The tabernacle or temple of the Saviour, in which the ceremonies were held, was a noble structure, consisting of, besides the tabernacle properly so called, which was in the centre of the edifice, twelve subordinate places of worship, and named after each of the apostles, in which as many ministers officiated—but on this occasion they were all closed, and the tabernacle alone was open for the reception of the congregation. Ere the day dawned the preparations for the coming event commenced, and the procession, when formed, was unsurpassed in imposing and magnificent grandeur. The archbishop led the van, with a superb golden crosier surmounted with variegated ribbons; next followed the bishop with incense for the altar, and then the priests in their gowns "of many colours," then the Knights of the Crosier, and Crosier troops, amounting to some hundred thousands. Just as they were issuing from the court the yeomanry of the castle, in green rifle uniforms, and foraging caps of the same hue, with tassels of gold, joined them, and the peasantry in their neat and tidy Sunday clothes, who had assembled in great numbers, closed the ranks. The ladies of the castle and their attendants, rode.

A universal stillness pervaded the whole line, whose appearance was heightened in a great measure by superb banners, and other martial, military, or religious parade. Catholic countries employing, for effect, more than ordinary means, which upon the commonalty has an astonishing influence.

On reaching the tabernacle, the archbishop passed up the aisle to the altar, and having knelt, rose on the sound of a little bell, and taking up the incense that had just been placed there by the bishop, dispensed it in a sprinkle around the sacristy, and after the usual additional ceremonies, ascended the pulpit, over which was a full length portrait of our Saviour and the twelve apostles, of very superior design or painting. His text was,

Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation.

My hearers, observed he, having selected for our homily, this morning, that portion of scripture which proposes in language doubtless acceptable to even the unregenerated, "glad tydings of great joy," when we are admonished in the soothing words of our text, now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation—And this invitation is extended to every child of the fallen Adam, as is manifest from the expression "Come unto me all ye that are heavy laden and I will give you rest," which precludes the possibility of any, nay the humblest, perishing, if they will accept in sincerity the offer of pardoning mercy. Surely you will not then "neglect so great salvation."

(*To be continued.*)

The Patapsco Bank of Maryland, at Ellicott's Mills, has declared a dividend of three per cent for the last six months.

A second attempt to rob the mail on its way from Washington to Alexandria has just been made. The Alexandria Gazette of yesterday says:—"The mail carrier who carries the mail between this place and Washington, reports that on Friday night last, he was attacked by some one who rushing from concealment, aimed a blow at and struck him with a club. The sudden starting of the horses prevented any serious injury from the blow. The mail carrier then discharged a loaded pistol at his assailant, who immediately fled. The occurrence is said to have taken place just beyond the Little Bridge. This is the *second* reported attempt within one week to rob the mail on the Washington Road. Steps will probably at once be taken to prevent a recurrence of such attempts."

DEATH BY FREEZING.

A poor woman was found frozen to death on Monday morning in Philadelphia, having lain in a shed on Sunday night. The Gazette of that city appropriately remarks—"This case should awaken philanthropists to salutary reflections upon the necessities and dangers of the poor during the approaching inclement season, and prompt them to *immediate* benevolence.—Delay may be death to many."

SNOW.

At Albany on Monday afternoon the snow was 10 inches deep. The canal had not frozen over at all.

At Newburgh, it commenced snowing on Friday night, and at the time of the Journal's going to press, the snow was a foot deep on the level.

The Troy Whig of Saturday says: "A snow storm of unusual severity commenced in this city and vicinity last evening, and continues to rage up to this time, 12 o'clock, with unabated violence. The snow is already six or eight inches deep."

THE RIOTERS.

The Boston Mercantile Journal says:—"Joseph Peirce and Thomas Tucker, convicted at the Municipal Court of a riot and assault on the Montgomery Guards, on the 12th September last, were this day sentenced by Judge Thatcher to three years confinement at hard labour in the House of Correction; and Thomas J. Young, convicted for the same offence, was sentenced to two years in the House of Correction."

From the West Chester Village Record.

FIRE—CRIME AND ITS REWARD.

The grocery store of J. Clinton, in the first story of the Odd Fellows' Hall, in this borough, was discovered to be on fire on Thursday night last, about 12 o'clock, midnight. Three young men were passing, and incidentally lifted the latch of the front door—found it unfastened, and the building on fire. The door was closed, and the alarm given. In a short time our citizens were aroused, the engines upon the ground, and the fire was soon extinguished without any considerable damage. The damage done did not exceed $100. Had the fire progressed a few moments longer without discovery, the whole building and its valuable contents, worth but little short of $20,000, would have been in the most imminent danger.

It was at first apparent that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The principal fire was in the centre of the store near the stove—but the large money drawer under the counter, in which were kept many of the books and papers of Mr. Clinton, was also on fire, and $650 had been taken from the desk, and the other papers set on fire. It was also said that seven barrels of flour had been removed or consumed. It was perfectly certain that the fire was not the result of carelessness or accident; no disclosure took took place during the night; but rumour was busy with its thousand tongues.

Next morning this subject, of course, was the town's talk. Every one visited the scene of the fire, and examined the damaged boxes of teas, coffees, sugars, &c. The trap door that communicated with the cellar had been forced open—*whence, no doubt, the incendiary had entered.* What was most wonderful was, that the flour was gone; what could have become of the seven barrels of flour! The story of Mr. Clinton looked so improbable, that many began to suspect that he himself had been guilty of the arson, and that the money had not been stolen. It was said that he had borrowed money of one or two neighbours the day before—that he had recently got his goods insured at two insurance offices to four times their value. Heaven seems to have set its mark on the guilty action, and every effort to blind the public, seemed to open new light to their eyes. The money was advertised; the handbill was headed $650,00—but the notes described amounted to upwards of $900! The house of a respectable citizen was searched also, for the goods—but in vain; the mystery was not unravelled. The day passed over—the store was put to rights—the damage estimated by a committee of the Insurance company—and Mr. Clinton prepared to go to the city next day for fresh goods.

On the ensuing night, at 12 o'clock, Mr. Impertinent Curiosity, constable Calahan, took it into his head to investigate the trunks of Mr. Clinton. It was a daring proposal, and reflecting in the highest degree upon the *dignity* of Mr. C. It was done however—and the stolen goods found in the trunk—*all but the flour.*—The money was carefully wrapped up in a handkerchief, and the books and papers supposed to be burned were there.

Clinton was arrested and taken to jail, where he now is, awaiting his trial for one of the most diabolical acts of which a man can be guilty. He is a young man with every faculty to have made himself a useful citizen, and an ornament to society; he has been resident in this borough several months. He may probably have indulged in gambling—and here is the melancholy finale—a charge of arson, perjury, and—the fear of the Penitentiary! In a day—an hour—a character may be forever ruined, which required years to establish.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 20.

State House Burnt—Part of the State Library, and all the Rolls and Papers in the Office of the Secretary of State destroyed.

On Wednesday night last, the State House in the city of Jefferson, was burnt down. The fire, as we learn from a letter written by a gentleman of that place on Thursday morning, is supposed to have been communicated by a brand from the fire in the room occupied as the office of Secretary of State, (which is in the north west corner of the building on the second story,) rolling down on the floor. The fire was discovered about half past nine in the evening, but had advanced too far to be stopped. All the papers in the office of the Secretary of State were destroyed, and about half the State Library, which was kept in the adjoining room on the same floor. The Auditor of Public Accounts occupied the two rooms immediately under the Secretary's room and the Library, and we are gratified to learn that nearly all the papers in his office were saved. The burning continued until about 12 o'clock in the night, when the roof fell in and the flames subsided. We have not learned that any blame is attached to those having the custody of the Secretary's office. No one lodged in that room, and it had been closed for the night. The house was originally built for the residence of the Governor, but has been used of late for the State House. Except the loss of the papers, the other is but small, the house not being worth more than about $12,000.

"I thought thy bridal-bed to have deck'd."

A WEDDING AND A FUNERAL.

Rarely does it fall to our lot to record a more remarkable act of Providence, than that of which we are now called to speak. We yesterday announced the marriage of the sister of our friend Alderman Peters, at his own house, and this day we record the death of his estimable wife—a lady beloved by all her acquaintances for her domestic virtues and other excellent qualities—an event, as we are informed, almost coincident with the marriage. She was in her accustomed health and spirits, during the morning, and, after the marriage ceremony, was engaged in putting up parcels of the wedding cake for her friends. Feeling suddenly ill, she went to her bed, and as she rested her head upon her pillow—expired! The coincidence is as touching as the bereavement will be deeply felt by her numerous family and friends. How sudden the transition! A cypress wreath for her wedding garland! The theme is one for the muse of Mrs. Sigourney.—*N. Y. Com. of Friday.*

From the New York Commercial of Friday.

FROM LOWER CANADA.

At one o'clock we received the Montreal Herald of Tuesday. That paper states that an extensive search has been made for Mr. Papineau, but without success—we did not know that a warrant had been issued for his apprehension.

From the Herald.

Malo, a constable, arrived in town yesterday, accompanied by the blacksmith at Longueil who took off the handcuffs from Mr. D'Avignon and Mr. Demaray, the two prisoners who were rescued, and also by two habitans, who, we understand, have made depositions before the attorney general.

One habitant has been found dead in the thicket beyond Longueill, where the cavalry was attacked on Thursday last. Two companies of the 32d regiment are to leave town this morning, in order to meet the seven prisoners, who will be escorted from Chambly by two companies of the Royals. A few of the individuals against whom warrants are issued, have been skulking about St. Antoine, Chambly, and other places adjacent, attempting to stir up the habitans to acts of violence

On Sunday the congregation of the church at St. Antoine was addressed by Mr. Cartier, a young advocate of this city, who recommended that a "liberal regiment" should be immediately formed which he would lead to death or victory in attempting to release his brave compatriots from the gaol, but he met with but little success, as at the muster his regiment, including himself, numbered only four individuals.

The Populaire mentions that Papineau left town on Friday last in company with O'Callaghan and Ovide Perrault, and crossed the river to the Island of St. Therese to hold a conference with Girol, who had left a short time previous for Varennes, but on their arrival there he was not to be found.

The three rebels then started for the United States calling on their friend Dr. Cote, on their way to whom Papineau said, that he was about to raise a force of twelve thousand men in the States to aid the Canadians.

It is reported in town that the following individuals have expatriated themselves:—Mr. Duvernay, Wolfred Nelson, F. Malo of Pointe aux Trembles, Dorlet, of St. Marc, Dr. Duvert of St. Charles, Rodolphe Desivieres and Dr. H. Gauvin, of this city.

Captain McDonald, a magistrate for this district, on his way to this city on Friday evening last, was arrested by five men armed and accoutred, who presented their guns close to his breast. One of them snapped his piece, the powder flashed in the pan, but fortunately the gun did not go off.

Captain McDonal then asked the ruffians what they wanted to do with him, when they replied that he must go to Dr. Kimber's residence, to which he was taken. The Dr. though engaged in serving the patriots with ammunition, had the humanity to liberate Captain McDonald, and send one of his men to escort him to Bunker's hotel, where he remained.

Lord Gosford has issued a militia general order, declaring that all resignations extorted from officers in the militia, by violence or threats, are accounted null and void, and that the said officers will still be considered as holding the same.

The commander of the forces has authorised the embodying of three volunteer corps independent of the ward organization, under the names of the Royal Irish, Scotch and British Fusileers, each corps to consist of one hundred men under a captain and two lieutenants. A body of cavalry under the name of the Queen's Light Dragoons, amounting to fifty men is also to be organised.

It was currently reported at Montreal on Monday that the People's Bank had stopped payment. Its notes were refused in deposite at the Montreal and North America Banks.

The 5 persons arrested at Quebec, viz: Messrs. Morin, Legare, Chasseur, Trudeau, and Lachance, have been admitted to bail—$2000 each, with two sureties in the same amount. They are to appear for trial in March, and to keep the peace in the meantime.

From the New York Commercial, Nov. 27.

FROM LOWER CANADA.

The progress of revolution in this province seems to be still onward. If the accounts in the loyal Montreal papers are to be relied on—and it is to be observed that they are not given positively, but only as rumors, and are probably much exaggerated—the leaders of the disaffected are preparing themselves for a serious trial of strength with the government.

The following extracts from the Herald of the 23d, have quite a belligerent aspect.

From the Montreal Herald of the 23d.

Yesterday, Mr. Perrin, of St. Antoine, shipped some wheat in boats to the care of Messrs. Dempster & Rodger, of this city, but a portion of it was seized for the patriotic army by Mr. T. S. Brown, who appears now to have charge of the Commissariat. Information was received in town yesterday, that Papineau slept on Tuesday evening at the house of Wolfred Nelson, and that he is now at St. Charles along with O'Callaghan, Brown, Desrivieres, Gauvin, Cartier, Beaubien, Duvernay, Louis Perrault, and several other rebels.

Mr. Debartzch's house has been fortified and trenches dug around it, to enable its defenders to stand a siege; his cattle have been killed and salted, so that the rebels expect to retain possession of their winter quarters for some time. A letter received in town yesterday, from one of the cavalry stationed at Chambly, reports the number of men in arms at five or six thousand, but this is manifestly an exaggeration, and the appearance of the troops before them will tend to diminish their numbers very sensibly. At Vaudreuil disturbances have also broken out, and the peaceable inhabitants been threatened with every species of violence.

We have seen a letter from St. Armand, which mentions that Dr. D'Avignon and Mr. Demaray, who were rescued from the volunteer cavalry, have taken up their residence at Highgate, a few miles across the line 45, where a number of the rebels who expected that warrants would be issued against them, have thought it prudent to retire. Joshua Bell is among them, but no names are mentioned of any other individuals from Montreal, as the writer did not know all the parties. The carters who drove Dr. D'Avignon and Mr. Demaray to the States were arrested, and fifteen letters found in their possession, which were immediately forwarded to the attorney general, and it is expected that some important information may be obtained from them.

Owing to reports in town and information lodged with the authorities, that Dr. Cote, Mr. T. S. Brown, and some other ringleaders of the rebels, had taken possession of the old fort at St. Charles, which they were repairing and fortifying, a detachment consisting of three companies of 24th and one company of the 32d regiments, with two pieces of artillery and about a dozen of the Montreal cavalry, all under the command of Lieut. Col Hughes, and accompanied by the deputy sheriff and two magistrates, was yesterday despatched to that part of the country. Mr. Spink, a loyalist from St. Charles, now in town, has, we believe, received information that his store has been entered, and the plunder divided among the inhabitants.

A man named Vassau, was arrested on Monday in the New Market, by Malo, the constable who was with the cavalry when they were fired upon, and who recognised him as one who took aim at himself. About thirty individuals came to town yesterday, from Longueil and the neighbourhood, to give evidence against the leaders of the ambuscade, and nothing can possibly display the utter unfitness of the Canadians for self government more fully than their ideas of right and wrong, their deplorable ignorance and simplicity in this affair.

A man name Vincent and another named Bonadventure Viger, both captains of milita, informed the habitants that some of their countrymen were taken prisoners, by a band of people from Montreal, and ordered them in the name of the Queen to rescue them, and they obeyed accordingly. In such a case, the leaders, and not the blind instruments, ought to, and we hope will, be severely punished.

The Montreal papers of Thursday contain a letter from the cashier of the People's Bank, and also a card and affidavit from five of the partners in that institution, contradicting the report of its bankruptcy, denying that the bank has ever supplied funds to the disaffected, and affirming that its notes have not been refused by any of the other banks, as stated in the Herald. Notice is also given that Mr. Brown, one of the most prominent agitators, has not been a director of the bank since the 1st of September.

The Courier states that in addition to the three corps of volunteers, authorized by the commander-in-chief, two others are to be raised and provided with arms &c. as a city guard, for the the protection of the city and its neighborhood.

The Courier also states, on the authority of a passenger from Burlington, that Messrs. O Perrault and R. Desrivieres had gone in the steamboat the Champlain. The reported establishment of the Vindicator at Burlington, was news to the inhabitants of that place, who had heard nothing of it.

The Bangor Whig of Wednesday says "it is rumored that an express has gone to Washington, from the British Provincial Government, for the purpose of obtaining permission from our authorities to transport 10,000 British troops from Halifax and New Brunswick to Quebec and Montreal, through the state of Main."

We learn from a source in which we have every confidence that a number of the most influential (French) Canadians, at the head of whom is the Hon. D. B. Viger, have issued an address to their countrymen, urging them in the strongest terms to preserve their loyalty, and sustain the government. It is reported moreover, that Mr. Papineau has written to Lord Gosford, denying all agency in the recent movements of his followers, and disavowing the least responsibility.

FROM THE SOUTH.

By the steam packet Georgia we have received our regular files of Charleston papers to Friday. The following is the only article of intelligence we find in them relative to Indian affairs:

ST. AUGUSTINE, Nov. 14.—The Florida returned from Mosquito on Sunday last.

Brig. Gen. Hernandez and suit, came passengers. Twenty-one negroes belonging to Messrs. Cruger and Depeyster, Maj. Heriot, and the Estate of Maj. Woodruff, were brought up in the Florida. The negroes state that a large number of Indians are assembled near Indian River, ready to fight.

Two Indians were brought into town yesterday, who were captured on the West side of the Saint Johns. They confirm the report of the negroes who were brought from Mosquito, that the Indians are concentrated and waiting for a fight. They say they are in number about 000.—*Herald.*

The remainder of the Cherokee Delegation arrived in this city last week. They are the bearers of a talk from John Ross, an influential chief of the Cherokees, to the Seminoles. They have authority to convey unharmed, any of the Seminole Chiefs who may desire to visit the City of Washington, for the purpose of concluding a treaty.

The delegation had an interview with the Chiefs in the Fort on Saturday. We understand this interview was strictly confined to professions of friendship between themselves. We further learn that these Chiefs were delighted at the interview, and are sanguine as to the favorable result of their undertaking.

The Seminoles are little inclined to treat, we think, except to procrastinate, and of such treaties we have had enough.—*Norfolk Herald.*

STRANGE PRESENTIMENT.

We have often read astonishing accounts of strong presentiments of approaching death or misfortune, entertained by individuals, and afterwards realized, but the following from the New York Star, comes better authenticated than most stories of the kind:—One of the married ladies of Charleston who embarked in the fated Home steamer, and who had passed the summer in the north, resided for several months previous to her departure with a relative in this city.—On several occasions, while sitting alone in her room, she related to a number of persons in the family, and to friends who visited her, that she could not account for the remarkable apparitions that almost daily were conjured up before her. Though at work in her chair and awake, she would constantly have her feelings wrought up almost to hysterics by the sight of some dreadful shipwreck, the parting of the vessel into fragments, and the drowning of crowds of people, principally her family and friends, engulfed in the angry billows. It would seem by the narrations which have been made to us, that though little dreaming then that she was to come to the awful realization of her horrid imaginings, she foresaw with prophetic exactness all the details of that dreadful event which has drawn forth the sympathy of every American bosom. She frequently asked her friends what these visions could be; and what is so extraordinary is, that they came to her in open day, and when she was perfectly awake and in the best of health! A few weeks after the new Steamer Home began to be talked of and immediately, as if by some fatal impulse, she presisted with her husband that this should be the vessel she would go home in. The name seemed to possess a charm in itself, that invited those who were preparing to escape our winter for the balmier skies of their own South. Her husband had resolved to defer his return to a later period, but it was to no purpose. The lamented wife seemed bent on her first resolution, and thus perished the whole of this interesting family.

LOSS OF THE STEAM BOAT CEYLON.

The St. Louis Republican, of Nov. 20, says:—On Wednesday night last, the steamer Ceylon left Louisville for New Orleans, about dark, having on board about 300 passengers, a valuable cargo, and a number of horses. About 10 o'clock at night the boat was discovered to be on fire, and shortly afterwards the flames burst out of the hold where it originated. Whether communicated from the fire under the boilers or in some other manner, we have not learned. It was found impossible to run her ashore when first discovered, and she was run the whole length of the Salt River reach, a distance of about 22 miles, in a complete sheet of flame, when she was run ashore with admirable skill by the pilot. A gravel bar on each side of the river prevented her being run on shore sooner. As soon as she was made fast, the passengers all got on shore safe, not a single life having been lost. The boat, cargo and baggage of the passengers were totally lost. We however understand that the horses on board were saved. The passengers give great credit to Captain HALE and his crew for the manner in which they conducted themselves during the trying period. The Ceylon was one of the most splendid passenger boats on the western waters, about 300 tons burthen, and only 6 months old. She was partly owned in Pittsburg, and the remainder in St. Louis—She was estimated at $30,000, $20,000 of which was insured, $10,000 by the Firemen's, and $10,000 by the Beaver Insurance offices of Pittsburg, Pa.

From the N. Y. Gazette.

Our obituary record this morning contains another instance of death's doings in the family connexions of our predecessor, the late John Lang. Esq Mr. Ustic was the brother of Mrs. Lang, widow of the late editor of this paper, and his death is the ninth in number that has occurred within a brief space of twenty months. Our excellent and respected friend, now called upon to lament the departure of a beloved brother, may almost say that her afflictions have been too many and too continued to be borne; and most fervently do we feel with her in these her repeated bereavements. May he who alone can afford consolation to the mourner, be with her, and sustain her amid the trying dispensations of an all wise Providence.

From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 23.

On the 7th inst. a fatal affray took place at Gallatin, Mississippi. The principal parties concerned were Messrs. John W. Scott, James C. Scott, and Edmund B. Hatch.—The latter was shot down and then stabbed twice through the body by J. C. Scott. His death was immediate. No other circumstances are given.

From the Louisville Advertiser, Nov. 22.

SERIOUS CONFLICT.

We regret to learn that on Tuesday, 7th inst. at Clinton, Hickman county, Ky., a fatal rencounter occurred between Judge James, a State Senator, and Mr. Robert Binford, a candidate to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives occasioned by the death of Captain George. On Sunday preceding the rencounter, Mr. Binford went to the residence of Judge James, after having declared in Clinton that he was going there to kill James. When he arrived at the house of the Judge, the latter opened the gate and invited Binford in, who refused to go in, and stated he had understood that James had used an expression to the prejudice of his (Binford's) election. The Judge declared he had not used the expression attributed to him—when Binford said if he had he (Binford) would kill him Several harsh expressions ensued, when Judge James, being unarmed, returned to his house for defence. Binford rushed through the gate, drew his pistol, and declared he would, before he went home, kill James. After several attempts to approach the house, an individual present prevailed on Binford to defer his attack until another time, and after making some violent threats, Binford departed. On Tuesday following the parties met at Clinton, in the porch of Hall's tavern. James asked Binford if he came to assassinate him on Sunday. Binford answered, "What I came for, I came for." Both drew and fired immediately. The ball from James' pistil killed Binford, and Binford shot two balls into the head of Mr. Collins, a disinterested young gentleman, on a visit from Mississippi, who died in thirty or forty minutes.—Binford, it is said, after firing his pistol, knocked Judge James down with it, and commenced beating him furiously, when a younger brother of the Judge's drew a pistol and put a second ball into the body of Binford.

Judge James was arrested, and tried and acquitted by an examining court consisting of four highly respectable magistrates. The killing of Binford being considered justifiable homicide.

From the Cumberland, Md. Advocate.

CUMBERLAND.

It is astonishing to see with what rapidity the population of Cumberland increases.—Strangers are daily coming in amongst us and locating themselves. Go into the streets and you often see two strangers to one native. Our boarding houses through the week are crowded with them. Go to church upon the Sabbath and you will there find many seats, which were for a long time tenantless, crowded with strangers and new settlers. Pass through the town at night and you will discover many houses lighted up that had long since been vacated and left for a residence of the moles and bats. In short, new life and vigour appear to have been infused into the whole place. Business has improved rapidly. Merchants, mechanics, labourers—all feel the change—all feel and acknowledge the happy results consequent upon the undertaking and progress of so great a work as the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The Junior editor of the Wheeling Gazette thus humourously notices the marriage and absence of his senior partner, who is now absent spending the "honey moon."

"He's gone—who was for aye
Our brother and our friend."

"It becomes our painful duty in the discharge of our obligations to the public to announce the demise of one who has long been known to the good citizens of Wheeling, and still better known to the humble junior editor of the Gazette. He who has buffeted the storm of the political ocean, who has borne up under the most aggravating defeats, who has cheered up the sinking spirits of his countrymen, while destruction and calamity stalked in midday through the land—who has smiled at the threats of power, and spurned the offerings of corruption—who has pursued the even tenor of his way unmindful of the kicks and cuffs of an ungrateful world, and the sneers of lordling rivals—who has triumphed over the malice of an offended patron, and joked over the memory of a delinquent subscriber, who has partaken the hard cheer of the poor printer, nor once longed for the good things which grace the table of the rich—and in short, who has borne the calamities which attend the career of the public's humblest servant, and the misfortunes which darken the path of the news caterer, has at last fallen a victim, not to the dagger of the midnight assassin, nor the arrow of the remorseless Seminole, much less to the chilling power of the 'King of terrors,' but to the arch rogue, the inveterate contemner of all philosophy and stoicism, that malignant enemy to old bachelors and incurable eyesore to old maids, yclept HYMEN, *the God of marriage*, and his minister plenipotentiary, *the knight of the infallible bow*, vulgarly called CUPID. In common parlance, reader, our *senior* has launched his bark on the sea of matrimony. He has united his fortunes with one of the fair daughters of Wheeling, in spite of the croakings of infatuated alarmists, with a bright prospect of long life and much happiness. We wish him all the joy that *we know* attends the married life."

OBITUARY.

With a saddened spirit we have sat down to announce to our readers the news, which reached us when this paper was nearly ready for the press, of the death of Dr. JOSEPH KENT, the beloved and respected SENATOR of the United States from the State of MARYLAND, who was killed yesterday morning by a fall from his horse, as he was riding over his farm, or in the neighbourhood of it. Of the particulars of this fatal accident; of the cause of so lamentable a bereavement, we know no more than we have stated, as derived from a person who came to this city express from Rosemount, the residence of the deceased, (about 12 miles distant,) yesterday afternoon. We have not the heart, if time allowed us, now to pourtray to our readers, in fitting terms, the public and private virtues which endeared Governor KENT (so usually called from his having formerly filled the office of Governor of his State) to all who knew him. Of all the world, none of his friends—scarcely excepting his wife and his children—can have more just reason to mourn over his death than the people of this City, and we among them, who have ever found in him a disinterested, fast, and faithful friend.

[*Nat. Intelligencer.*

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on MONDAY the 4th day of December next, at the late residence of the deceased, *near Annapolis*, all the Personal Estate of the late James Mills, deceased, consisting of

Some Valuable Stock, such as Horses and Cattle, the Crop of Corn, &c. Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE—all sums of Twenty Dollars, and upwards, a credit of six months, *bearing interest from the day of sale*, the purchaser or purchasers giving notes, with approved endorsers; all sums under Twenty Dollars the Cash to be paid.

JAMES IGLEHART, Adm'r.
Nov. 16. R. 3w.

ADMINISTRATION.

THE subscriber having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of James Mills, late of said county, deceased,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

For all persons having claims against said estate, contracted after the 26th October, 1835, (at which time he obtained a final release and discharge as an insolvent debtor,) to produce the same to the subscriber duly authenticated. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES IGLEHART, Adm'r.
Nov. 16.

TRUSTEES' SALE

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscribers as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale on SATURDAY, the 16th December next, at 12 o'clock M. at the store formerly occupied by Thomas W. Harris, deceased, in the village of Lower Marlborough, all the real estate of the said Thomas W Harris, deceased, remaining unsold, consisting

Of the tract or parcel of land on which the said Thomas W. Harris resided, in his lifetime, and at the time of his death, containing about

400 ACRES OF LAND,

situate in Calvert county, and distant about one and a half miles from Lower Marlborough. This farm is said to be well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats and Tobacco; has on it a comfortable Dwelling and all the necessary out houses.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one third in twelve months, and the balance in two years from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale On the payment of the purchase money, the trustees are authorised to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, } Trustees.
CHARLES F. MAYER, }
November 23—ts.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at eight o'clock, for the above places from the lower end of Dugan's wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michaels, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis $1 50, to St. Michaels and Wye Landing $2 50.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.
LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.
November 9.

A CARD.

CASTLE CROSIER,
(REVIEWED.)
PRICE PER COPY $1 50.

SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS to the above work are lodged at the County Court Office, Mr. Hughes' Store, at the Office of the Maryland Gazette, and at the State Library.

November 9.

FRESH GOODS.

GEORGE McNEIR & SON,
Merchant Tailors,

HAVE just received a lot of superior

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

which in addition to their former stock, makes their assortment more desirable than any heretofore offered in the city. They invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine them.

November 18. tf.

WILLIAM BRYAN,
Merchant Tailor,

HAS just received a handsome assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

very superior in quality, and variety in colours, which he will make up in the most fashionable style, or to suit customers, at the shortest notice.

Gentlemen will find it to their interest to give him a call before they buy. His stand is directly opposite to Messrs. Swann & Iglehart's Hotel.

October 5.

JACOB BASFORD,
Merchant Tailor,

HAS taken a Shop opposite Swann & Iglehart's Hotel, where he has just arrived with an elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which he offers to his friends and the public, and will have them made up in the most fashionable style, at low prices for Cash, or at short dates, to be met when due. He has adopted this method of business, and shall endeavour to pursue this course, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to give general satisfaction.

☞ TWO or THREE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Annapolis, October 26, 1837.—tf.

BASIL SHEPHARD,

Having declined business in favour of Mr. J. Basford, who has removed his Shop directly in front of Messrs. Swann & Iglehart's Hotel, wishes those that are indebted to him either by note, bond or open account, on his old business, or to the firm of Basil Shephard & Co. to call at his old stand, opposite Mr. J. Hughes', and settle the same. All who may have claims against him or the firm, will present them for settlement.

Any orders that may be sent to me, I will have them attended to.

B. S.

Annapolis, October 26, 1837.—tf.

NEW PAPER.

THE
BALTIMORE KALEIDOSCOPE,
And Weekly Express,

RECENTLY *commenced, and now published every Saturday*, by YOUNG & ABRAHAMS, at the South East corner of Market and Gay streets, Baltimore, *L. A. Wilmer*, editor. Price $2 per annum.

This paper will contain a great variety of original and selected matter, news, literary and scientific articles, notices of new books, and animadversions on the most popular topics of the day. The publishers have made such arrangements as enable them to promise with confidence that the *Kaleidoscope* shall not be surpassed by any other similar paper in the Union, not only in point of utility, but in the various qualities which make a newspaper attractive and desirable.

One Dollar, in advance, will be received as payment in full for six months. The terms of advertising are moderate. Letters or communications to the editor or publisher, *if post paid*, will receive prompt attention; and the paper will be forwarded to any part of the country, where it may be ordered.—Subscribers at a *distance* are requested to enclose the amount of their subscription, (at least for six months,) when they order the paper.

Baltimore, Nov. 9, 1837.

CASH FOR

ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES,
Including both sexes, from 10 to 35 years of age.

PERSONS having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the highest prices, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to buy and give higher prices than any other purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mrs. Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.

ISAAC F. PURVIS.
Sept. 12. R

P. S.—Any communications left with Mr. John Lamb, will be promptly attended to.

P

SPECIE!

PERSONS purchasing Goods of the undersigned shall receive change, to one-half the amount purchased, in SPECIE.

DUBOIS & WEEMS.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make *books cheap beyond all precedent*. It will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are *comparatively* dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for from *four* to *six cents*; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, *embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address*. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞ Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.
LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library.
BOOKS BY MAIL!
PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventure &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

THIS periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

Seventh, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12 00.

Oct. 8.

SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

DR. BRANDRETH has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE Brandreth Pills to the public. Every authorised agent must have the following Certificates of Agency, and it will be seen that a double forgery MUST be committed before any one can procure a forged certificate, and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance ten years in the State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills; at least I hope so.

Copy of Certificate of Agency.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Security against Counterfeits.

The within named R. R. Green, of Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the State of Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia, in the United States of America; and this letter, which is signed by me, *Benjamin Brandreth*, in my own hand writing—must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States.—This caution has become absolutely necessary to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are out of the above popular Medicine.

This letter will be renewed every twelve months, therefore should any alteration be made in the date, do not purchase, there is doubt. Signed,

B. BRANDRETH.

New York, January 1, 1835.

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.

☞ BE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN, that no DRUGGIST, or Drug Store Keeper, or any person in any wise connected with medicine, are allowed to sell the genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS, although it is well known to Dr. B. that there is scarcely a Drug Store but what (TO THEIR ETERNAL SHAME BE IT SPOKEN) sell the Counterfeit article.

Purchaser! ask to see the Certificate of Agency—all who sell the genuine Brandreth's Pills have one.

CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS! you cannot use too much caution in purchasing the far famed BRANDRETH PILLS. Above all never get them from DRUG STORES. APOTHECARIES are not allowed to sell the GENUINE PILLS. If you procure the *Genuine* you will get a *Medicine* from which you will reap incalculable benefit, and you will look back to the day when first you heard the name of BRANDRETH as the most auspicious era of your human existence.

BEWARE! O BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! Purchase only of Mr Richard Wells, or of such persons as he may authorise to sell the Genuine Pills. Mr. Wells is the accredited Agent for Anne-Arundel county.

R. R. GREEN,
General Agent for Dr. Brandreth.

June 15. 3m

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the 1st of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a coloured cover, the first number

OF A NEW PERIODICAL WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

Edited by WILLIAM E. BURTON, Philadelphia.

To whom all original Communications will be addressed.

THE announcement of a new Periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as "eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predications, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "caviare to the million." In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctives—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic—graphic delineations of men and manners—free and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be *THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.*

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to *Charles Alexander*, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

June 39.

& SEVENTEEN & POPULAR NOVELS,

VIZ:

Peter Simple,	Newton Forster,
Jacob Faithful,	Pasha of Many Tales,
Pirate and Three Cutters,	Japhet in Search of his Father,
Frank Mildmay,	
King's Own,	

BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT.

Pelham,	Last Days of Pompeii,
The Disowned,	Rienzi,
Devereux,	Falkland,
Paul Clifford,	Pilgrims of the Rhine,
Eugene Aram,	

BY E. L. BULWER,

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of

The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Marryatt, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be $21 25; and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost $6 50. They can be had of the publisher, at $3 50 for Bulwer, $3 for Marryatt, complete.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is $2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for $5.

L. A. GODEY & Co.

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading presses of this city:—

SATURDAY NEWS—The weekly paper with the above title, which we foretold a few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godey, McMichael & Neal. Such a trio never got together before.—Neal and McMichael beat all for writing, and Godey beats all for publishing; and a capital job they made of their first number, worthy all that was promised. We prophesy for them great success, and for their readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the ordinary standard and would not discredit the columns of the most popular newspaper of the British metropolis. Sustained in the same spirit, the News will soon win general patronage and enviable reputation. An amusing extract will be found in a subsequent column.—*Inquirer and Courier.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs. L. A. Godey, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing the requisite qualifications for conducting such a periodical in the most advantageous manner. The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of what may be expected from the paper, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godey, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, *who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their sheet.* The Gentleman's Vade Mecum has been transferred to Messrs. Godey & Co., and will be continued under the title of the Saturday News, which will contain besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore embodied in the Vade Mecum. We intended to publish their prospectus to-day, but have been prevented by want of room.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A Godey, conductor of the Lady's Book; Joseph C. Neal, editor of the Pennsylvanian, and Morton McMichael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier Judging from the first number we should conclude that it will far exceed, for original matter, and new selections, any weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a *reprint* of any other Gazette, which is too much the case with the mammoth sheets of that city.—*Newcastle Gazette.*

The first number of the Philadelphia Saturday News has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best weekly papers in the Union. The number before us is very creditable to the enterprising publisher and editors, its contents being various, entertaining and instructive. Those who wish a good family paper from the city, cannot do better than to subscribe for the Saturday News. It is published by L. A. Godey, and edited by Morton McMichael, and Joseph C. Neal, Esqrs.—*Darby Republican.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—The new Journal advertised in our paper under the above title, made its appearance last week, and is, very unequivocally on the "go ahead" system.—There is no doubt, but that the publisher, our friend Godey, whose Lady's Book we have in times past laboured to make our *fair* readers *fairly* in love with, will gain troops of friends in his new enterprise, and line his pockets to some purpose with the "needful." Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our police head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—*Saturday Courier.*

Sept. 1.

SUBSCRIPTION

FOR VOL. IV. OF

THE CULTIVATOR,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. One volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as *five* ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

☞ The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for $5.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by A. COWAN,

Annapolis.

February 4.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a *Double Number*—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprize. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention.—It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs $4, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For *four cents* subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort—From time to time, as opportunity offers, we proprose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—☞ and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞ Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞ The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞ THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞ Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make *books cheap beyond all precedent.* It will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are *comparatively* dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire *for from four to six cents*; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give, in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address.* To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞ Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOE